JANUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Bak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,504—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1889.

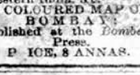
CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.
Qts. pts.
12 6 7 0 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medo
22 0 12 0
23 0 12 6 Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Pichon
36 0 19 0
34 0 18 0
38 0 20 0 After Dinner—Chateau Larose, Leoville
C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE occupies ranks on the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
BL	CLYDE	4156	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weichell	18th ,,
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL	SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weichell	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5569	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Quader at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
PENINSULAR	5569	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,
PEKIN	3961	600	P. Harris	24th ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4296	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
ORIENTAL	5589	1000	E. Stewart	14th Mar.
CLYDE	4156	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 505, Rs. 340, and Rs. 130 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Landings.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89	26th Feb, 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	27th Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey to Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	to sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Redomicich	3,500	450	3rd Jan.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,800	650	9th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Inchinger	4,000	650	9th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steamer late in on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	650	2nd Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	29th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	10th Jan.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	12th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	19th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	14th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st December, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3511	480	15th Jan. 1889.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th Feb.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	24th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3511	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA	F. Blight	3369	480	1st May.
RUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3337	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	29th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sailing date.
			On or about.
CLAN MacGREGOR.	3,000	S. H. Palmer.	2nd Jan.

THIS steamer has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers and is fitted with every requisite for comfort. The Saloon and Cabins, are all on the Upper Deck, and Surgeon and Stewardess are carried. Passengers can be booked through to London, overland from Genoa or Marseilles, and will be landed with their baggage free of expense, at the Custom House, at port of debarkation.

For particulars as to rates of passage money, cabin plans, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons at 11 a.m., on 6th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 2nd January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st January, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Coffin	1,000	500	5th Feb. '89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	1,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	1,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	1,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	1,100	500	11th July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, And carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL	———	2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th Jan. ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. ,,
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	2,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S S. S. "MERKA," 1,056 tons, Captain Abbasson, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1889. For Freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe, available to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking to Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 14, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STABLE BRUSHES.

WE beg to call attention to our revised list of STABLE BRUSHES.

		Rs. a.
Crest or Buckle Brushes	each Re. 1-2 to	3 0
Dandy Brush Oak, back plain	,, each	1 8
Do. do. Superior	,,	2 0
Do. Union Brush, outside whalebone middle whisk	,,	3 0
Harness Union Compo. Brush, one end for applying blacking the other for polishing	,,	2 0
Heel or Water Brush, solid back screwed	,,	2 8
Hinde's Wire Brushes for Horses, Rs. 3-12 each. For Dogs	,,	2 0
Horse Brushes, Webbed White flare	,,	1 2
Do. do. Solid Screw back	,,	2 0
Do. do. French Polished	,,	2 8
Do. do. Solid Oak back	,,	4 8
Horse Gloves, each Rs. 3-4; Hound Gloves	,,	3 4
Spoke Brushes	from 2-8 to	4 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CURRY COMBS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, are in a position to supply large quantities of these articles, PRESSED CURRY COMBS, 6 Bar, Stout, no handle, can be used either hand. Each As. 8; per doz. Rs. 5-8.

Do. Do. Superior quality. Each As. 12; per doz., Rs. 8-3.

HUMANE CURRY COMB, will not scratch or tear, or in the slightest degree punish the most tender-skinned animal. Each Re. 1-4; per doz., Rs. 13-8.

Full detailed Saddlery and Veterinary lists free on application.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED GOG-PRESERVERS.
BRANDY, PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
COLOMBIA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SADDLERY
OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

BRIDLES.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
BUSH or AUSTRALIAN SNAFFLE BRIDLES 1 inch Reins, very strong, complete with Bit, useful for Districts	each 8 8
Carrago Nose Bands	,, 4 0
Head Stall Bridle, 1 inch Reins, with Halter Strap and Bit, complete	,, 7 8
Pelhams, plated or covered Steel Buckles, no Bit Reins, ¾ and ¾ inch	each 10 8
Do. do. complete with Bit	,, 18 0
Do. do. Pony, plated or covered steel Buckles, no Bit Reins, ¾ and ¾ inch	,, 6 0
Do. do. complete with Bit	,, 12 8
NOSE BANDS, spare, for Horse and Pony	,, 1 8
Pelhams	,,
SNAFFLE, 1 inch Reins, plated or covered Steel Buckles	,, 7 8
Do. with plain, twisted or chain Bit	,, 13 8
Do. for Pony, ¾ inch Reins, covered Buckle with Nose Band	,, 7 0
Do. do. complete Bit, plain, twisted or chain	,, 11 8
WEYMOUTH, ¾ and ¾ inches, plated or covered Steel Buckles	,, 11 0
Do. do. complete, with plain or sliding Bar Curb, and Bradoon Bits	,, 21 0
WATERING BRIDLE, complete with Bit, strong tinned plated	,,

BITS, RIDING.

SNAFFLES, best tested steel, plain and twisted bars, or chain, from Rs. 6-0 to	7 8
Do. do. do. do. Pony	,, ,, 6-0 to 7 8
Do. do. do. Hanoverian	each 6 12
Do. do. do. do. Gag	,, 8 9
PELHAM, for double Reins, plain or twisted Bars	,, 8 0
Do. do. do. do. Pony	,, 6 12
Do. do. do. do. Lady's	,, 8 0
CURB or WEYMOUTH, plain or with sliding Bar	,, 5 4
WEYMOUTH, Lady's neat fancy Cheeks	,, 9 12
BRADOON, Hunting or Ring	,, 2 8
CHIFNEY BIT, Horse and Pony	,, 12 0
POLO BIT	,, 0 8

BITS, DRIVING.

LIVERPOOL BIT.—This is very popular, being twisted on one side and plain on the other, therefore can be driven from either side—an advantage with horses having tender mouths	each 10 12
WILSON'S RING SNAFFLE, twisted or jointed	,, 4 8
GIG, various patterns, best tested steel	from Rs. 6-8 to 9 0
CARRIAGE, various patterns, best tested steel	from Rs. 8-0 to 10 0
CARRIAGE, various patterns, sliding mouth	from Rs. 9-0 to 13 8

KNEE CAPS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Kersey, with leather fronts	per pair 6 0
Leather, padded with felt	,, 5 0
Fetlock Boots	,, 4 8
Speedy Cut Boots	,, 5 8

GIG OR PHAETON HARNESS.

Complete set, Brass-mounted	,, 120 0

DRIVING REINS.

SINGLE, plated Steel or Brass Buckles	each 11 0
DOUBLE, do. do. from Rs. 22-8 to	35 0

The above are reliable sound English made articles.

REIN HOLDERS.

Patent Leather, to clip Dash board	each 3 0
Do. do. large size	,, 3 8

SADDLE GIRTHS.

ALL WOOL, best tinned Buckles Buff Chapes—per pair	Rs. 5-0 to 6 12
Do. Pony, Blue or White, Rio	per pair 4 8
CORD, best White	,, 4 8
HIDE, best plated, Raw	,, 5 4
MILITARY, Blue Superior, Basket Web	,, 10 0
REGULATION, Blue	from Rs. 5-8 to 6 8
MELTON or FITZWILLIAM, White, Blue or Fawn	,, ,, 7-0 to 9 4

SADDLE CLOTHS.

BEST WOVEN FELT—Grey, Fawn, and Blue, Panel shape	,, 4 0
Do. do. Superior, Panel shape	,, 5 12
LADIES do. various Colours	,, 7 8

MARTINGALES.

Flat leather-covered Buckles, nickled Rings	,, 3 8
Round do. do. do. do.	,, 6 0
Running do. do. do. do.	,, 3 8
Rings for Martingales, best steel-plated, pair	,, 1 0
Martingale with Hunting Breastplate, covered steel Buckles, plated Rings	,, 7 4
Hunting Breastplate, plain covered steel Buckles plated Rings	,, 5 8

STIRRUP IRONS.

Best quality steel, solid bottoms	,, 6 0
Do. do. open do.	,, 5 4
Do. do. do. racing do.	,, 5 4
Ladies Patent Safety	,, 13 8
Do. do do.	,, 14 8

STIRRUP LEATHERS.

Improved Buckles, for Stirrup Leathers (patented), price per pair, Leather and Buckles	,, 6 4
Best tested, 1¼ inch wide	per pair 4 5
Racing, 1 inch wide	,, 3 8

SPUR LEATHERS.

Black or Brown, straight or swelling	per set 1 0

SADDLES.

SADDLE, Polo or light Hunting, all over Hog-skin, weight under 9lbs., including Girths, Irons, and Le thers	,, 70 0

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LIST OF
RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICINES.
FULL DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE BY R. O. P.
LETTS'S DIARIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PHILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIALLY SELECTED STOCK and NEW DESIGNS in FRENCH CAMBRICS.
OXFORD MATTES.
SILK AND WOOL.
ALL WOOL FLANNELS.
TROPICAL FLANNELS.
SPUN SILKS.
Suitable for SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS.
PATTERNS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS ON APPLICATION.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

PEARL FISHERY OF 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at DUTCH BAY, in the ISLAND of CEYLON, on or about February 10, 1889. The bank to be fished is the Muttuwartu Paar, in 5 to 7 fathoms water, estimated to contain oysters sufficient to employ 100 boats for 30 days with average loads of 10,000 oysters each per day.

It is therefore necessary that such boat owners and divers as may wish to be employed at the said fishery should be at Dutch Bay on or before February 6 next; and it is notified that the first day's fishing will take place on or about February 10, if possible.

Dutch Bay is on the west coast of Ceylon, 25 miles south of Silavatturai and 4 miles north of Kalpitiya It can be reached by sea or by backwater from Colombo.

The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon currency.

Drafts on the banks in Colombo or bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight will be taken, on bottom of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

For the convenience of purchasers, the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorised to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 11, 1888.

Statement of the Valuation and Produce of 12,000 Oysters taken from the Muttuwartu Paar in November, 1888.

Description.	Size in Baskets.	Number.	Quantity in Chevvu.	Total.				Value	Total Value.		Per Chevvu.	Per Kulanchu.
				K.	M.	K.	M.	Rs.	Rs.	a.		
1 Anatari	20	2	120-320	0	1	0	1	21	21	0	16 star pagodas.	—
2 Anatari	30	3	170-320	0	0 6-16	—	—	2	93		do.	—
3 Karaval	—	3	—	0	0 4-16	—	—	0	35		—	8 star pagodas.
4 Pisal	—	1	—	0	0 4-16	—	—	0	8		—	2 do.
5 Kodai	—	1	—	0	0 2-16	0	1	0	21	3	29	1 do.
6 Ani	30	3	8-3-0	0	0 4-16	—	—	2	18	—	35	do.
7 Anatari	—	3	8-320	0	0 4-16	—	—	1	49	—	18	do.
8 Kalppu	—	3	—	0	0 3-16	—	—	1	9	—	—	39 do.
9 Karaval	—	2	—	0	0 4-16	—	—	0	35	—	—	8 do.
10 Pisal	—	4	—	0	0 8-16	—	—	0	17	—	—	2 do.
11 Kodai	—	3	—	0	0 4-16	0	1 13-16	0	4	5	21	1 do.
12 Vadivu	ox-	100	—	175-320	0	6 4-16	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 cluding		200	—	100-320	0	6 4-16	1	0 4-16	61	25	61 25	174 do.
14 Madanku		100	—	80-3-20	0	7 12-16	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Tul		800	—	1,35-320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 ,,		800	—	—	1	5 12-16	1	5 12-16	22	53	22 53	5 do.
17 ,,		1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Masu-tul		—	—	—	0	17 11-16	0	17 11-16	7	75	7 75	21 do.
19 Shell Pearls		—	—	—	—	—	3	7 8-16			121 16	—
		—	—	—	—	—	0	3			0 8	—
		—	—	—	—	—	3	10 8-16			122 0	—

J. DONNAN, Inspector of Pearl Banks.
M. SEEMAMPILLAI, Mudaliyar, Adikar of Musalai, &c.
Silavatturai, November 29, 1888.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand full length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf, while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut-crystal dish 15 in. diameter	125
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	300
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide, with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold moulding and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre plate are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves each spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of the beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	800

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
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TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
Without reserve
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N.B.—The entire Stock of MIRRORS recently received per S. S. "HAWKHURST," and Specially Manufactured by

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INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS
and HORSE MEN, and those whose occupations are of an outdoor nature.
Solid silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap. Strong and Neat.
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Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6 0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4 0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0 0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14 0 ,,
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SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer R. RUBATTINO, Captain G. MORELLO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on 31st December, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.
All CLAIMS for short DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 1st Jan., 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "ITALIA," ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LONDON, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE, for any damage whatever.
All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st December, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "CHICAGO," ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage who ever.
All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st December, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "BOUTOUSSAIS" are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted. The Company's Surveyor attends every morning.

A. SIMSON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.
Bombay, 31st December, 1888.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, namely, EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, JOSEPH BAUMBACH, and GEORGE BENJAMIN REMINGTON, trading under the name and style of REMINGTON and COMPANY is DISSOLVED from this DATE.

E. M. FOGO.
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Bombay, 31st Dec., 1888.

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DISTRICT OFFICERS, Officers Commanding Regiments and others requiring tents of guaranteed quality and workmanship are requested to send in early indents to ensure punctuality of delivery.

Address THE AGENT,
Elgin Mills, Cawnpore.

Dated 27th Dec., 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
P. W. DEPARTMENT.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Government of India to REVISE the SYSTEM of PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS, will COMMENCE its SITTINGS, at Bombay, on or about the 14th January, 1889. Departmental Officers of experience of any grade having decided views on the subject should apply to their departmental superiors for permission to appear before the Committee.

R. G. MACDONALD,
President of the Public Works Accounts Committee.

Allahabad, 29th Dec., 1888.

LECTURES.

A SERIES of ENGLISH LECTURES to EDUCATED NATIVES will be DELIVERED in January and February in the Framjee Cawasjee Hall.
First Lecture by W. Lee-Warner, Esq., M. A. C. S., on TUESDAY, the 8th January, at 5-30 p.m.
SUBJECT.
"The Power and Responsibilities of Public Criticism."
COMMITTEE.
The Hon. JUSTICE SCOTT, M.A.
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart.
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The Revd. A. GOLDWYER LEWIS, B.A., B.D., Acting Archdeacon.
T. E. PENNETT, Esq., Hony. Secy.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of NEW STATION and OTHER BUILDINGS, PLATFORMS, &c., on the West side of the line of Railway at Byculla between the Clerk Road Level Crossing on the North and the Byculla overbridge on the South.
Plans, specification, and conditions of contract may be inspected at the office of the undersigned on and after the 2nd January, 1889, where also forms of Tender may be obtained on application.
Tenders on these forms only endorsed "Tender for new Station Buildings, at Byculla," addressed to the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his office up till 1 p.m. (on first) of the 17th proximo.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of good faith on the part of those tendering.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. W. PEARSON,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Terminus, 31st Dec. 1888.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
JAS. McCABE'S GOLD WATCHES.
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
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TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab, 8½ inches by 6 inches.

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WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS WORLD OF WONDERS.
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Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
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Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
83, MEDOW STREET FORT, BOMBAY.
WHAT DOES A SUBSCRIBER GET?

A subscriber paying Rs. 5 yearly to the Bombay Agency of the Catholic Truth Society will be entitled to receive a whole year's publications in the order of their appearance as mentioned below:—

Class—A 500 Leaflets for distribution.
or
Class—B 240 HALF-PENNY Publications.
or
Class—C 120 PENNY Publications.
or
Class—D 60 TWO-PENCE Publications.
or
Class—E 40 THREE-PENCE Publications.
or
Class—F 30 FOUR-PENCE Publications.
or
Class—G 20 SIX-PENCE Publications.
or
Class—H 10 SHILLING Publications.

In the event of the publications during the year falling short of those mentioned above, the deficiency in the other classes will be substituted to make up the quantity. Thus, if a member, subscribing to class C for 120 PENNY publications, finds that he has received only 100 PENNY issues during the year, he will be entitled to 10 TWO-PENCE publication of class D, or 5 FOUR-PENCE publications of class F, or 1 shilling Publication of class H.

A member has the option of subscribing to all the classes in one subscription, namely Rs. 5, but he can only take a few issues from each class so as not to exceed TEN SHILLINGS for the Year.

A member is also entitled to buy the Catholic Truth Society's Publications at the Bombay Agency at 10 as. to the shilling instead of 12 as. to the shilling, at which rate they are sold to non-members.

WANTED,

A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN and MILLER, for the Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., one experienced in Carter's system of milling would be preferred. Apply with Copies of testimonials, stating terms, to the Managing Director, Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Nork Idanga, Calcutta.

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ASSETS £10,976,616.
TONTINE POLICIES.
5 Year Dividend Policies.

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NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

XMAS FESTIVITIES 1888 and 1889.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of that interesting week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, and on TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1889, these days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1889, the business of the Company will be conducted in the Company's new premises "Standard Buildings," Hornby Row (next to the *Bombay Gazette* Office).

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE SECTION FROM
JHANSI TO BHOPAL

OF this Railway will be opened for public Traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1889.
From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.
Through Passenger trains over the Indian Midland Railway will be run daily between Harsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.
The Local mixed trains between Jhansi and Cawnpore will be continued. The Local Trains between Harsi and Hoshungabad Station will not be run after the 31st inst.
Time and Fare notices, also a book of General Rules and Rates for the Conveyance of Passengers Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 24th December, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
TRANSFER OF THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY TO THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

AFTER MONDAY next, the thirty-first of December instant, the working of the Bhopal State Railway will be handed over to the Indian Midland Railway Company, and all arrangements as to running of Trains, &c., between Harsi Junction and Bhopal will be made by that Company.
3. The Time-Bill of Trains between Harsi and Bhopal, shown in this Company's Time Tables, dated the eighth of October last, and all notifications issued by this Company of Rates, Fares, &c., between Harsi and Bhopal will be cancelled after the thirty-first instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-sixth of December, 1888.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.
For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

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REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.
BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c., cashed, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
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INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
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AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons."—Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt would do well to investigate the matter."—Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1883.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways."—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.
16, Apollo Road, Fort.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
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No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.
IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. "Rs. 26 per dozen.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17-8. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50-lb. drums, English Manufacture. For prices, etc., apply to X., at this office.

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WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.
West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITIE.

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very high alled Clothiratta.

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We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
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Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

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TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
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THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
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„ 1888	£356,135
„ 1889	£365,000

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when [illegible] at either Alexandria or Port Said.
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TREBLE BENEFIT
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Proclamation Parade, Esplanade.

Arrivals yesterday.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Sailed yesterday:—Cocconada (s), Dhanbad (s), Calcutta; Venetia (s), Hongkong; Wardha from Marseilles; Venetia (s), Karachi; Labourdonnais (s), Pachmarhi (s), Karachi; R. Rubattino (s), Aden and Karachi; Palina (s), and Arabia (s), Genoa; Niagara (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assaye (s), for Karachi; and Landoura (s), Calcutta, &c.

Patel's Docks.—The s. s. Chicago Peninsular, and Afrito entered the dock on the 30th ult.

A Conjecture.—In the list of passengers from Brindisi, published yesterday, for "Mr. J. Levi" please read "Mr. J. Lyle."

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Maple Branch, Venetia, and Wardha entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Darwin left it on the 30th ult.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of Traffic for week ended 22nd ult. shows an increase of Rs. 6,00,402 in total earnings.

Fair.—The annual fair of the Kalbadevie Hindoo Temple will be held this Evening on the Kalbadevie Road.

The "Jubilee Club" Ball.—On Saturday evening a very successful Ball was given by the members of the Jubilee Club. This is the first ever given by the Club, and the Secretary left no stone unturned to accord an enjoyable evening. The band of Mr. D'Souza, of Kalbadevie fame, kept them alive till the small hours of the morning.

Burglary at Parell Road.—The house of Sewambox Ooja was entered on Sunday night last and a box containing currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 106 and wearing apparel to the value of Rs. 8 stolen. The box was subsequently found lying in an adjoining compound broken open and minus the currency notes and cash.

Trespassing in a Tent.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Nabibux Munilal, a Punjabi, was charged before Mr. Hamilton with trespassing in the tent of Colonel Sparks on the Esplanade. It appeared that on Friday night Colonel Sparks was awakened by a noise in his tent, and then found the accused there. Promptly arresting him, Colonel Sparks sent for the police, to whom he made over the prisoner. In defence the latter pleaded drunkenness and the Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 5.

Fatal Fall down a Staircase.—A Goanese named Pedro Wallis, aged 37 years, on Saturday night, while under the influence of liquor, accidentally fell down a staircase of a house near by the Adamjee Peerbhoy's Market at Trinity Church Street, Sonapore, whereby he sustained severe injuries to his head. He was at once picked up and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he remained unconscious up to the time of his death, which took place at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fatal Mill Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Chinchpoogly touching the death of Dinshawjee Seewajee, aged 25 years, a fitter in the People of India Mill. Deceased at about 3 p.m. on Sunday went with an oil tin in his hand on the bed of the engine of the mill near the cylinder to oil the bearing. After feeding the bearing he was turning round, when he fell between the crank head and the fencing on the engine bed. The engine being in motion, the crank head struck deceased on the shoulder and crushed it. He was then removed to an outer room, where he died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Mahomed Ali Masoom Ali, aged 25 years, a calasser on board the B. I. S. N Company's steamship Ethiopia. On the 12th ultimo, while the vessel was lying in the Dungan Dock, deceased was standing on the rail of the ship holding on to a rope and going over the side to a staging, where painting was going on. He lost hold of the rope and fell into the bottom of the dock from a height of about thirty feet. He sustained a fracture to his right leg and the spine and died on Sunday night last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Pickpocket's Arrest.—On Saturday last at about 4 p.m. Succaram Bhanjee, a servant at Government House, Malabar Point, was passing by the shop of Ebrahim Brothers on the Carnac Road, when a Mahomedan, named Ebrahim Cassum, knocked up against him and immediately after complainant discovered that his pocket had been picked of a small leather purse containing eight currency notes for Rs. 5 each and a rupee in silver. Succaram detained the man Ebrahim, and handed him over to the police. Ebrahim, who is an old jail bird, dexterously passed the purse with its contents to one of his companions, who decamped with the booty.

Robbing a Boy.—The son of Kasidas Munsookram, aged about nine years and residing with his parents at Bholeshwar, on Saturday last was enticed away from his house by a Bannia at Mandvee Bunder. The Bannia at first took the lad to Wittulwady and then through some streets in the Mahomedan locality, where the Bannia told the boy to take off his silver waist chain as the Musulmans about there might steal it from him. The boy immediately took off the chain and gave it to the Bannia, who shortly after decamped. The boy, on seeing the first policeman in Old Hannoman Lane, related the circumstances to him. Enquiries were made by the police, but no trace of the chain or the Bannia has yet been discovered.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The petition from a number of Ratnagiri agriculturists to have the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act extended to their district has called forth an acrimonious debate. Articles have been published and letters written in the mofussil and presidency newspapers, which set forth in dismal colours the effect of the Act in those districts in which it has been already in operation. All along only one side has had the field for itself, and the class most concerned has had no hearing at all.

The opponents of the Act contend that the operation of the Act has tended to lower the credit of the agriculturist. Now, if they define the credit of the agriculturist as being a state in which he could be plundered by the greedy sowkar with impunity, I am ready to admit that the Act, having put restraint on the tricks of the latter, has tended to "lower the credit" of the former. But this sort of lowering of credit has in the majority of cases enabled the agriculturist to sail clear of crafty sowkars; for the Act having muzzled the latter class, the agriculturists do not lose as much of their earnings as they did before the Act came into force, and provident cultivators, having provided themselves against emergencies, find it less pressing to put themselves at the mercy of the money-lending class. So much for the first contention.

It is also urged that the number of sales and mortgages having increased since the Act came into operation, the agriculturists are losing ground, and are being gradually dispossessed of their lands. But the opponents of the measure lose sight of the fact that the Act having enforced the registration of even small mortgages and sales, their number has reached a figure not reached before the Act came into force. And even taking for granted that the sales have inordinately increased, the fact cannot be taken as being totally to the disadvantage of the agriculturist. Those lands which under the old state of things would have been overburdened with ancestral debts, and would thereby have made generations after generations of their owners mere nominal landholders and the slaves of the sowkars in reality, having been sold, have left the owners free to work for their own maintenance. Thus the change can be looked upon as welcome.

From the above, it will be seen that the Act does not injure the agriculturist as some persons represent. Of course, when the agriculturists are sufficiently educated to look after their own affairs, the need for the Act will no longer be felt, but in the present state of things the Act is a necessity as a preventive measure; and if Government withdraws itself from education, the day when the Act will be unnecessary will be very long in coming. Yours, &c.

X.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fragrant, Superior, and Cheapest, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEER.

The following are the scores of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers made at competitions now closed :—

THE DIRECTORS' PRIZE FOR 1888.

Company.	Rank and Name.	Yards. 200	500	700	Total points.	Amount of prizes.
						Rs.
D	Vol J Valentine ...	32	30	29	91	150
L	Lce-Cor M Killfoil	28	31	28	87	100
D	Serg W Osborne...	25	34	27	86	80
M	Lce-Cor N Browne	29	28	26	83	65
D	Serg J Gidney.....	29	29	25	83	50
L	Lce-Cor T Jebb ...	25	29	28	82	35
D	Cor F Chardo	26	29	27	82	20

107 entries.

MATCH II.

Marksmen.

		600	800		
D	Serg W Osborne.....	29	33	62	30
D	Lce-Cor R Freeman ...	29	29	58	30
D	Serg J Gidney.....	28	29	57	20
D	Lce-Cor S Sadler.....	27	28	55	15
F	Vol G Easdon.....	29	24	53	10
G	Lieut S Brooke	22	30	52	6
L	Color-Serg F Otto ...	24	28	52	4

78 entries.

MATCH III.

Extra Efficients.

		600	800		
D	Vol G Valentine	32	24	56	See rule 13
D	Vol N Morris	24	28	52	33
H	Cor T R Donnelly	27	24	51	22
K	Cor A Jacobz	18	32	50	15
L	Vol T Quinn	23	19	42	12
G	Vol T Grieves.....	20	19	39	8
K	Corpl F Burdett.....	20	19	39	6
A	Vol E Badford	21	18	39	4

32 Entries.

MATCH IV.

Efficients.

		200	300		
G	Vol T Grieves.....	25	19	44	20
D	Vol J Smith.....	18	20	38	15
D	Vol R Sheldon	14	21	35	12
G	Vol R Syman	14	17	31	8
G	Vol A Nancer	14	16	30	5

11 entries.

MATCH V.

Standing.

		Shots.							
D	Serg J Girdney	5	5	3	5	4	5	32	50
L	Col-Ser F Otto	5	5	4	4	4	5	31	40
F	Cor T Booth...	5	3	4	5	5	4	31	30
D	Vol J Valentine	4	3	5	5	5	4	31	See rule 10 ,, 15
M	Lce-Serg eant N Brown....	4	4	5	5	5	3	31	absolute ties 15
L	Lce-Serg eant J L Whitby .	4	4	5	5	5	3	31	
D	Vol W Morris	4	4	4	5	5	3	30	,, 6
M	Serg C Powell.	4	4	5	5	4	3	30	,, 4

131 entries.

MATCH VI.

Criterion.

		500	700		
D	Vol J Valentine ...	34	31	65	See rule 13 Rs. 35
H	Cor T K Connelly.	30	32	62	
D	Lce-Cor R Freeman	30	31	61	25
H	Vol P Worth	31	29	60	15
E	Vol C A Cutler ...	32	27	59	10
D	Serg J Gidney.....	33	24	57	See rule 13.
B	Lce-Corpl D. G. Radford	29	27	56	not eligible 4 drills
A	Vol E Radford.....	33	23	56	8
B	Cor F A Jones ...	27	28	55	6
D	Vol H Clarke	28	27	55	,,

56 entries.

MATCH VII.

Champion.

Aggregates Stores in Matches.

		I.	II.	III.	V.	Pts.	
D	Vol J Valentine ...	91	...	56	31	178	Gold Medal † Rs. 50
D	Serg W Osborne...	86	62	...	29	177	Silver Medal Rs. 40
D	Serg J Gidney.....	83	57	...	32	172	30
D	Vol W Morris	78	52	...	30	160	25
L	Lce-Cor M Killfoil	87	47	...	25	159	20
M	Lce-Serg N Brown	83	45	...	31	159	18
D	Cor F Chardo	82	51	...	26	159	10

MATCH VIII.

Camp.

		200	300		
M	Lce-Serg N Brown	50	32	82	50
K	Cor F Burdett ...	32	24	56	40
H	Cor T R Donnelly	23	31	54	30
G	Cor J H Wadley ...	27	27	54	15
N	Vol M F Connell...	28	26	54	not eligible 2 camp.
L	Lce-Cor M Killfoil	27	26	53	
L	Vol T Quinn	27	26	53	10
L	Lce-Serg J L Whitby.....	30	23	53	6 4

65 entries.

MATCH X.

The Challenge Cup.

Winners of the Challenge Cup.

Names of Scores of Winning Team.

Total. Yards. 200	500	Rank and Name.	Yards. 200	500	Total. Points.
D 306	300	615 Serg J Gidney ...	34	33	67
L 218	257	475 Lce-Cor J Wolfe,	31	34	65
M 226	229	455 Serg W Osborne...	32	32	64
G 212	240	452 Lce-Cor S Sadle...	28	35	63
H 232	183	415 Vol J Valentine...	31	32	63
		Lce-Cor R Freeman	29	33	62
		Cor G W Osborne	30	30	60
		Vol W Morris.....	31	27	58
		Cor R Hayter.....	30	27	57
		Lce-Cor F A Wilmer	30	26	56
			306	309	615
Average 200 yards			30·6		
,, 500 ,, ...			30·9		
Total			60·15		
Highest possible			70·00		

5 Teams entered.

MATCH XI.

Instructor's Prizes.

Rank and Name.	Yards. 200	500	Total Points.	Amount of prizes.
				Rs.
Serg-Instr D Seaforth	33	33	66	40
,, T G Tuffield.	25	29	54	30
,, S Fade	26	26	52	15
,, E Pallester...	27	19	46	10
,, E W Larkin.	20	23	43	5

7 entries.

MATCH XII.

The Officers' Cups.

		200	500	700		
N	Lt J F Pennock ...	28	33	31	92	Cup value Rs. 100
K	Lt C A Hawes.....	25	24	22	71	,, 50

7 entries.

MATCH XIII.

The Adjutant's Cup.

		300	600	800	Points.	
M	Cor W Pope	30	34	31	... 95	Cup and 40 p.c. entries.
D	Serg W Osborne...	31	22	33	... 86	30 ,,
D	Vol W Morris	27	32	20	5 84	20 ,,
D	Cor G W Osborne..	26	27	27	3 83	10 ,,

97 entries.

MARCH XIV.

Commanding Officer's Prizes.

	Yards. 200	500	Total No. of Pts.	Drills		
D	Serg W Osborne...	33	31	64	35	18 82 Cup and 50 p.c. entries.
M	Lce-Serg N Brown ...	31	29	60	48	18 78 30 ,,
D	Serg J Gidney	33	27	60	36	18 78 20 ,,

68 entries.

MATCH XV.

Nil Desperandum.

	Yards. 300		
M	Vol C Barley	21	10
L	Vol E Wilmer	16	5

3 entries only, first and second prizes withdrawn.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

Mr. Inverarity concluded his address for the defence on Saturday. Referring to the Bhore case he said: I will continue my remarks on the Bhore case. Now as to the conversion of the money into notes. That, I say, was a complete afterthought. In the list of charges sent to us none of the names of the persons it took to change this cash into notes were given. Neither Sathe's, Bhickajee's nor Namjoshi's name was mentioned. Even in Exhibit 4 it is not mentioned. One man is stated to have counted the money. We are now told that Natu and Phatak took the money, and paid it to Mr. Crawford. The allegation in Exhibit 4 was that the money was given by Sirdar Natu and Sirdar Chimnajee, not a word as to the money being changed into notes by the three persons was mentioned; with reference to that Sathe's evidence seems to be based upon the fact that Rs. 12,000 was in the shop at the beginning of the day and not at the end of it. But this is supposed to be the largest banking house in Poona, and I am sure that sum could easily be paid out in the day. As to Sadashive Bhicajee. He was described as a merchant and money-lender, and it afterwards turned out that he had no money transactions for a year before he was speaking of, and had only had one bond for Rs. 1,000. Then we got some further information about him, and I recalled him; and it turned out that he had been living with Phadke, and was his domestic servant. Then Namjoshi was called and described himself as a trustee and doctor; but it afterwards turned out that he was a hanger-on of Phatak's and a nephew of his wife, a circumstance that was carefully concealed. The whole of his story is absurd on the face of it. I say there is no evidence of that money coming into the possession of Namjoshi. Why were all these names not mentioned before? The evidence as to these notes is directly contradictory. Vittal Narayen says he went to the Punt's house at eight or nine o'clock, and that the money was given to him to take to Mr. Crawford's. His story is that he goes there early in the morning, that the notes are given to him, that he is told the value of them, and that he is directed to take them to Mr. Crawford's house. Phatak's evidence is in direct contradiction to this, for it is after that early morning conversation that Phatak says he gets the Rs. 1,000 note changed. So that at the time Vittal speaks of, Rs. 1,000 would not have been in the possession of the Punt as Phatak says he did not take it to the Punt before twelve o'clock. The karkoon's evidence also contradicts Vittal's. So there is a very direct and material conflict as to that point. Then the story as to how the notes were handed over to the Chief's office is contradictory in the different statements. The Chief says that the money did not come into his possession until just before he handed them to the karkoon, and that the karkoon and Natu were present, Phatak being outside at the time. The karkoon, says that no one was present when the notes were given to him. Then Phatak, in his evidence, says that he was present. Then there is an extraordinary circumstance that they met Hanmahtrao by accident as they were going on this visit to Mr. Crawford, and took him with them. As to the payment of the money also there is a direct contradiction between Phatak and Narayen, and they also give quite different accounts about the conversation. Narayen also says he saw no Saheb at Mr. Crawford's house, and puts different words into Mr. Crawford's mouth to what Phatak does. Phatak says that other matters besides the money were talked of, and he saw another Saheb at Mr. Crawford's house and that he asked Mr. Crawford as to keep his regards on him. This introduction of Vittal on the scene is suspicious. The Chief wants to pay money and brings in an outsider, a man who at that time is anxious to curry favour with Government as he considers that he is entitled to the place of a Sirdar, and who is put upon the list of Sirdars when he appears in this case. I say that he was certainly encouraged in his expectations of being made a Sirdar after appearing in this case, for he is mentioned as a Sirdar in the indictment. This thistle is hung before the nose of this donkey to encourage him to help Government in the case. (Laughter.) Mr. Crawford has no reason to suppose that Yaderao is such a villain as he painted himself, for he had a certificate from Mr. Pendse himself when that gentleman was recommending him for a place. This is the letter of the 24th of March 1886, where Pendse says that he had not only known Sathe as a karkoon but as a student of the Deccan College during the years 1871 and 1872. Mr. Pendse here says that he had always found Sathe to be a truthful and straightforward gentleman. I shall put that letter in afterwards. That letter is one of numerous other documents which show that Pendse told a lie when he said that he had only been consulted on two occasions about appointments. You will find that Kelkar was selected by Pendse himself, and was also appointed by him. Your Lordships will also come across instance after instance where he has been thus consulted. There is another circumstance against the payment of this Rs. 10,000. The Chief says that he agreed to pay it in July, and therefore there was plenty of time for him to send to Bhore and get the money without going in for making these false documents; and even if he had not made up his mind till September there was ample time to send to Bhore, thus obviating the necessity of making false documents. There is nothing in the coincidence of the date of payment and the date of Mr. Crawford's letter, for they could have found a date at any time of the year to suit them. It is not like a case where only one sum of Rs. 10,000 was drawn, for by Sathe's evidence over Rs. 100,000 was drawn in that year, the drawing in the ten months prior to the date given being Rs. 1,10,000, which averages more than Rs. 10,000 a month. So that there could be no difficulty in finding out a date, and saying the sum paid was for the favour. We shall not only call Mr. Crawford, whose testimony I say demands far more credence than the testimony of the other witnesses in the case, but we shall also call Mr. Gungaram Bhao, who is one of the leading pleaders in the District Court of Poona, and he will tell your Lordships that he had either been to Phatak on a visit or Phatak had been to him and that B. G. Sathe had been to him asking him to make a statement that money had been paid to Mr Crawford; but that Phatak said he knew nothing about the matter. Phatak said that he was absent from Poona from the 31st of August to the 6th of September, but Mr. Crawford said he was not only present on the 6th of September, but before when he came to arrange with him about a visit of the Chief of Bhore. There is also another important matter. The Chief does not speak about any interview in Septeraber, but it was on the 6th of September Mr. Crawford says he came to him, and we have some documents on the Bhore file which will prove this. There was a Kuran case that the Chief was desirous of having reviewed. He spoke to Mr. Crawford about it, and Mr. Crawford told him to make the usual report, and on the 26th of September, the papers were returned by Mr. Crawford to the Political Agent. This document is signed by Pendse for the Commissioner. Here is a letter, dated the 21st of October, from the Political Agent to Mr. Crawford. Next to that is a letter of the Chief, dated the 14th October 1887, in which he says that the question of Kuran lands was settled and that he had visited Mr. Crawford in September. Then there is this letter of the 10th November 1887, which is absolutely inconsistent with the idea that Mr. Crawford took bribe, for Mr. Crawford says in it that the Chief very disingenuously tortured a few courteous remarks of his granting the Chief's request. He also refers to the Chief's general bad conduct. That is in consistent with Mr. Crawford having taken a bribe to favour the Chief, and it corroborates the statement of Mr. Crawford that he had a conversation with the Chief on the 6th of September.

THAKAR'S CASE.

This case Mr. Inverarity observed was the next, in order, and was another in which the test should be applied, whether Mr. Crawford's conduct amounted to oppression in withholding appointments or giving appointments which he was not entitled to give. Thakar said the money was paid about the 31st January 1887, the first conversation having taken place about the 28th. The learned counsel referred to Exhibit 173, an application from L. P. Thakar to Mr. Crawford with the remarks of Mr. Woodward, the Forest Settlement Officer thereon. Thakar asked to be placed in the first grade of mamlats, that was considered by the Forest Officer and the Collector; and it was not shown that Mr. Crawford ever asked for or ever got money in connection with this application. It was a remarkable feature in this case as in others, that directly he paid money he appeared not to get as much as he got before. On 31st January he was appointed *sub-pro. tem.* 1st grade mamlatdar for about a month, what was the more remarkable was that at the time this appointment was made two other men in the second grade, Upnak and Bapat, were appointed in the first grade appointment in July it was only an acting one. Down to the time of his payment to Mr. Crawford, Mr. Crawford had acted honestly, he had recommended him as Forest Settlement Officer, and yet they were asked to believe that on the very day he paid, the first hostile act of Mr. Crawford appeared in the appointment of persons junior to him over his head, he only getting a *sub pro. tem.* appointment in the 2nd grade, which was to last only one month. The next witness was a suspicious one, Ganesh Narayen Nagarkar, who was a man who had his own treasury in some compound of his own, who when he wanted to change some money into notes sent for an outside person from the bazar to get them for him. He was one of that class of witnesses whom all became familiar with in this country, who was called in to get up what was regarded as corroboration.

PARANJPE'S CASE.

With regard to Paranjpe, it had been suggested that he ought not to have been appointed because he had not passed the higher standard. The learned counsel did not know what was the true construction of the Government rules on the subject, but Mr. Robertson did not consider that the rules of 1878, which came into force in January 1879 on the subsequent rules applied to revenue men, who entered the revenue service before January 1879. That rule required persons to pass the higher standard before becoming mamlatdars. There were two instances in Mr. Robertson's time showing that he considered men in the service before 1879, who had not passed the higher standard, could be appointed to the post of mamlatdar. Mr. Crawford thought Paranjpe had been harshly treated by Mr. Robertson, and that he would give him an opportunity of proving his ability as mamlatdar, as his opinion was concurred in by the Collector and by Mr. Pendse. Taking the whole case together, the learned counsel submitted that it exposed no evidence upon which to convict Mr. Crawford.

CHOWBAL'S CASE.

The learned counsel asked that the same tests should be applied. He was a man who came from the southern division and was mentioned in Ex. QE, of Mr. Robertson's lists as belonging thereto. It was undoubted that Chowbal was considered by Mr. Crawford as a man he could not promote because he regarded him as an interloper from another division in which he ought to take his chance. There was an observation against his name and obviously when Mr. Crawford wrote it he must have been under the impression that he was warranted in doing so, upon the documents before him. No graduate senior to Chowbal had ever got pr motion to a probationary mamlatdarship. All the men appointed to mamlats were senior to him, and it was impossible for him to say that the had been superseded by any non-graduate in a probationary appointment. Customary in Mr. Robertson's time, and Mr. Crawford had full authority given him by the Government Resolution to prefer graduates if he chose. Every appointment of Chowbal proved that Mr. Crawford did not intend to harass him at all. The learned counsel then proceeded to point out the various appointments given to Chowbal from time to time by Mr. Crawford, and to analyse the evidence of the respective witnesses called to support the charge in his case. In conclusion, he observed that with regard to Chowbal the allegation was unsubstantiated and Mr. Crawford was entitled to be declared free from responsibility in his case.

TAMBE'S CASE.

Counsel contended that Tambe had been treated in a most fair and proper manner by Mr. Crawford. He had had only two transfers in five years, one at his own request, the other in consequence of a Government Resolution, but he said he was superseded by six men whose names he gave, in that he was wrong. He stated he was superseded by Natu after he had paid Rs. 500. He himself showed that some people had been appointed *sub pro. tem.* over him, but he himself had been appointed *sub pro. tem.* over the heads of others. He had nothing to complain of and his transfer to Seregaon was at his own request. Counsel then proceeded to examine the evidence given in this charge. Tambe had been promoted not only in the matter of pay, but he had also been granted first-class magisterial powers.

VAMAN DAJI NAGARKAR'S CASE.

The learned counsel contended that the first remarkable point here was that from the charges it was impossible to gather what he was being tried to say either from the particulars given of witnesses or documents named, or whether he was going to state whether he paid money in order to get a transfer. Referring to the pressure brought to bear upon the witnesses he asked why it was that Nagarkar had been sent for by Mr. Ommanney and the Government officials. They had sent for people who possessed no information about these matters, and they gave them to understand they were suspected of giving bribes to Mr. Crawford. In the present case the only man who is said to know anything about it was Nagarkar's brother, who said he knew nothing. The alleged conversation with Hanmantrao was one of an extremely improbable character, and did not bear the impression of truth. They had been paid with the knowledge of the brother, but at the very time it was alleged Nagarkar took Rs. 500 out of his brother's box, he had money in that extent in his own Savings Bank Account.

DESHPANDE'S CASE.

On looking into the matter it was found that Deshpande received very exceptional promotion before he was alleged to have paid any money, and that immediately after he paid it his claims were pooh-poohed by Mr. Crawford, so that the framers of the charge said the money was paid for past favors.

CHINCHOWLIKAR'S CASE.

His learned friend Mr. Latham had placed much stress on the words of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Pendse. With reference to the application of Kachoshwar for one month's privilege leave, which the Collector of Khandeish refused, and in which letter Mr. Crawford said: "I cannot find in my heart to refuse him to-day, so please telegraph the leave to the Collector of Nasik." The reason for that expression as proved by Pendse was that on that morning Mr. Crawford had received intelligence from the Marquis of Salisbury that he had been appointed a C. M. G., and Mr. Crawford seemed to have been very happy over the occurrence. The phrase referred to in Mr. Crawford's letter merely referred to that.

SOMAN'S CASE.

Mr. Crawford was anxious to fall in with the views of the Collector, and complied with them. Exhibit 146 proved that Mr. Crawford had not abandoned the idea of sending Soman out of the district, that he had only made temporary arrangements for Valva, and Exhibit 146 was written within 11 days of Exhibit 16 A. It showed Mr. Crawford had not filled up the place at Valva, but had left it open pending the completion of arrangements in connection with Soman. All this was at variance with Soman's story, who was a relation and intimate friend of Pendse, with whom he had a conversation as to the statement he was going to make before he made it. Soman admitted that.

DAVID'S CASE.

There was nothing to record in the Commissioner's Office to show that Mr. Crawford could possibly have known he was away on leave, and Pendse said there was no means of knowing in the Commissioner's Office what head karkoons were doing. David was not even a head karkoon but held an office, the particulars of which would not go into Mr. Crawford's Office, and consequently no suspicion could attach to Mr. Crawford for giving him an acting appointment while David was on leave. David was high on the list, he was the most senior man at the time, and had been sufficiently punished for his bad record by the number of times he had been passed over.

PRADHAN'S CASE.

The learned counsel then proceeded to deal with the case of Pradhan, at the time he said he went to see Mr. Crawford Mr. Crawford had only just come to the district and no appointment had been made except one. If he had paid money as alleged, as he was next but one to the top of the list he most probably would have got the mamlat vacant at the time.

PATWARDHAN'S CASE.

Mr. Inverarity opened his address the following day by commenting on Patwardhan's case which appeared on p. 188 of the record. The alleged interview with Mr. Crawford when he was first brought into the office was of an entirely innocent character, and something after what really did occur. It took place in 1886. Exhibit H P of Mr. Crawford to Pendse suggested the appointment of Patwardhan as revenue head clerk. Here so far from being anxious to give appointments to make money out of them, Mr. Crawford left this formal appointment to be filled up by taking over Sathe. As to the appointments of December 1887, which Pendse treated as a supersession of others, Pendse himself recommended Patwardhan, and, although Mr. Crawford acceded to the recommendation, he did reap an advantage from the appointment. Only two persons were superseded.

KHASNAVIS' CASE.

Mr. Inverarity then proceeded to comment on the Khasnavis' case. The learned counsel submitted that the entire evidence in the case was unreliable, the witnesses were in conflict with each other, and taken altogether; every thing tended to prove that Khasnavis had been extremely well treated.

PHADKE'S CASE.

Phadke told Mr. Crawford that what he had done for which he was accused was not an uncommon thing, whereupon Mr. Crawford issued a circular to all Collectors making inquiry as to whether such was the case, and it appeared from a letter from Mr. Grant, dated 19th August, that no such practice as that referred to prevailed in the Satara District. The fact of Mr. Crawford having made these inquiries showed, he thought, there was some probability of truth in Mr. Phadke's statement. The learned counsel then reviewed the evidence given in Phadke's case at great length and pointed out that the witnesses, Layekran and Jodraj, were such as one can get in this country, who turned up just at the right moment, but whose evidence was so contradictory on material points that it was obviously not the truth.

THE PATEL CASE.

With regard to the Patel case the learned counsel observed that Mr. Crawford knew nothing of them, he had never seen them, and they had never presented any petition to him nor did any petition from them ever go to his office, and as a matter of fact none could be found there. A reference to the watan files show that the whole question was settled in 1876 by Mr. Wingate, special officer of the watan case. The Maratha branch had nothing whatever to do with the Jain branch, and had no voice whatever in the appointment of a Jain man when a vacancy occurred. The question of succession of these takshins would be entirely distinct. The witnesses contradicted each other on every possible point.

TAMBE'S CASE.

The next case taken up was that of Tambe's, to which the learned counsel said there was a complete answer so far as Mr. Crawford was concerned in Exhibits T Z and K E. The learned counsel would not trouble their Lordships with the discrepancies in the evidence at the alleged interview, but it was entirely at variance in the account given by Tambe and Kazi Abas in his letter Ex. J W. It was evident Kazi Abas told Tambe Rs. 500 were required to settle his case, that the Kazi kept the money in his own house that he never gave to Mr. Crawford at all, but came to Poona. The learned counsel preferred to the manner in which Tambe had been influenced by Mr. Ommanney to make his statement, by telling him that the Government possessed information against him. Dhule Khan had his reward for giving evidence in this case. If an appointment was to be given to him he should have got it in 1888, when Mr. Crawford recommended him. It was very foolish of Government, to say the least of it, to give a discharged convict to a witness before he gave his evidence.

BAPAT'S CASE.

In this case counsel pointed out that probably Cazi Abbas had got hooks out of this man on the promise of using influence. The petition was forwarded in the usual course of business by Sathe. He did not know whether Mr. Latham had ascertained from the Post Office what registered letters were sent to Mr. Crawford Jr. or about the date alleged from places where it was likely the petition had been posted.

KHARKARR'S CASE.

From the evidence, the learned counsel argued it was simply a matter of loan. If the evidence given to Mr. Ommanney was the same as given before the Commission, it was not a case of corruption, but Mr. Crawford denied having ever received money from Kharkar. Mr. Crawford did not know any reason why Kharkar should concoct a false story against him, but it was probable that he had a selfish motive in being told by Mr. Ommanney that he had evidence against him, and to save his own skin, knowing perfectly well whether innocent or not, that if evidence was produced against him which in all probability would be believed, he would find himself in jail. Mr. Crawford did absolutely nothing for Kharkar. He was appointed assistant in the time of Mr. Robertson on the understanding that he was to be trained for the post occupied by the man who was to retire.

BAPAT'S CASE.

He was a man who had had exceptional promotion. There was no doubt about that, but he was a man, Mr. Latham admitted, who was one of the most brilliant in the service. No doubt he was a very good man, and Exhibit 160 showed his character as given by Mr. Robertson. In this case as in others it was alleged that Mr. Crawford had been actuated in favour of Bapat, and that his promotion had been induced by payments of money. Exhibit 167 and a letter dated 8th April 1886 proved that Mr. Crawford had moved in Bapat's favour before any conversation as alleged, so that Mr. Crawford did not act hostilely in this case in order to induce Baput to pay him money.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding his address the learned counsel argued, taking Mr. Crawford's appointments as a whole, they came out remarkably well, and he ventured to say they might take any officer in India having the control of officers whose appointments would come out so well. In addition to that, the witnesses, their Lordships were asked to believe, one and all of them where they spoke to material points, had proved themselves to be of that class upon whose testimony no court whatever would act upon unless they were corroborated on material points, and the material point was the identity of the accused. Corroboration did not consist in saying a man had money in his pocket on a certain day. The best test was to take out the name of the accused and to substitute that of some one else for it, which if done here the evidence against both would be found to be the same. In every one of these cases, they might find some one to whom money was likely to be paid to obtain an appointment, and the cases against them would be the same. Take the Chief of Bhore. Suppose instead of inserting Mr. Crawford's name, they had inserted that of Mr. Lee-Warner—he was not making an accusation against Mr. Lee-Warner—suppose for the sake of argument the Chief of Bhore had said this money was paid to Mr. Lee-Warner, the evidence against Mr. Lee-Warner would be the same as against Mr. Crawford. There was no corroboration whatever. Conversations with persons could be easily invented; therefore taking the charges against Mr. Crawford on their merits and that the various witnesses came from an incredible class, they were disposed of, and there was not the slightest corroboration of their story with regard to Mr. Crawford. He, the learned counsel, thought it worth while in discussing this case to make a few general remarks. The only other charges were the borrowing charges. With regard to them, the first observation was that it was a matter of surprise they should have been included in a case of this kind. Mr. Crawford admitted in Hanmantrao's case that he had borrowed money from Marwaris and others within his jurisdiction, and it was strange that Government should have decided to enquire into things of that sort by a Commission of this kind. All witnesses had been called except Than Mansaram, but Mr. Crawford admitted having borrowed money from him. There was another account which was not a borrowing one, but one for goods supplied. Then there was Pendse's loan of Rs. 300, but Mr. Crawford had never borrowed the money. Pendse did advance something like that for the expenses connected with the camp, a thing not uncommonly done, and a letter was put in dated 15th January 1887, showing what was due for the despatch of tents, etc.

The President enquired if the expenses connected with the Commissioner's camp were chargeable by Mr. Crawford to Government, in respect of camp expenses or were personal expenses?

Mr. Inverarity replied they included both, and that at that moment Mr. Crawford was entertaining the Governor of

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FOR

1889.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, EVENING, DECEMBER 31.

MARKETS closed for New Year's holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Aspatria, 1,890 tons, Captain G Veale, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

IN our list of passengers by the s s Peninsular yesterday the name, Mr J Levi should have been Mr J Iwi.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Macgregor 1,926 tons, Captain S H Palmer, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, laden with a general cargo.

THE British India steamer Bhudara, 2,197 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in port on Sunday last from Calcutta, December 15, laden with a cargo of 2,535 tons coals.

THE B I steamer Landoura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clark, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, coast ports, Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain S J Raffin, arrived in port on Sunday evening from the Persian Gulf ports with a general cargo, including 213 chests opium, 73 horses, and 128 deck passengers.

THE B I steamer Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain J C Stevenson, from Mauritius, arrived here yesterday morning, laden with sugar, and the following as cabin, and twenty-six deck passengers:—Dr Lovell, Mr F A Pope, Mr A Ahmed, Mr J Richmond, and three native ladies.

THE British India steamer Coconada, Captain J M Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Ratnagiri, Vingorla, and Marmagao, with a general cargo and the following cabin and 137 deck passengers:—Messrs Bromley, P Allraido, DaCunha, Pinto and son and two native gentlemen.

THE French steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain P Sibilet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs Grumberg, Revilliot, Jaudart, Vuilliet, and A Adamji, Revd Ferrar and Messrs Guilder and Neyer.

THE B I steamer Pachumba, Captain J Pearson, from Karachi and the coast ports, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Moss, Dr Whitehead, Mrs and Miss Browne, Mr J Mackinson and one apothecary; also 537 deck, including 87 soldiers. She reports having sighted sailing ship supposed to be the County of Bute ashore, about three miles to north-west of Verawal.

THE MacIver Line steamer Niagara, 2,112 tons, Captain J MacConochie, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Franklin and two children, Mrs Hilliard and child, Miss Jennings, Master Jennings and nurse, Mr. nicholson, Mr. Droson, and Mr. Annico.

THE P and O steamer Venetia, 1,609 tons, Captain Cole, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Hongkong (Dec. 11) with extra mails and 27 passengers on deck. The Venetia experienced moderate north-easterly monsoons in the China sea, light and moderate winds with much rain from Pe nang to Ceylon, and thence to Bombay fine weather. On the 27th December in latitude 5deg 35' north and longitude 70deg 15' east, she spoke the ship Sierra Pedina, from Cardiff to Bombay, which wished to be reported all well.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer R Rubattino which arrived yesterday, from Genoa —Mr M Camperio, Count of Savoiroux, Sergt Corazzine, Mr. R K Macaulay, Mr. Keigbley, Mr. Swanseager, Col G C Bird, Dr G C Hall, Mrs Hall, Mr E E Steel, Mr Crocket, Major Frith, Mr A C Crampton, Mrs Crampton and two children, Mr E Miller, Mr G K Hoinriche, Mr F S Baker, Mr Dadabhoy F Furdoonjee, Rev Kisd, Rev Bader, Mr Robert Harvey. From Suez.—Mr and Mrs J Hanman. From Aden.—60 Native deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Arabia, which left Liverpool on the 4th ultimo, arrived here yesterday with the following passengers:—Mr William Adam, Miss Baldwin, Miss C B Bates, Major C H Brookes, Miss C A Bleir, Miss I R Black, Rev Wm N Brewster, Miss J C Burgess, Miss Carroll, Miss M E Day, Miss Ernsberger, Miss M Greene, Miss J Hay, Miss E Maxey, Miss S McBurnie, Lieut H H MacFarlane, Mrs MacFarlane, Miss Merrill, Miss Perrine, Mr J T Robertson, Miss Scott, Rev C W Simmons, Mrs Simmons, Miss W. Sinclair, Miss Surmon, Miss Lucy Sullivan, Miss M Scott, Miss A Scott, Miss Sheldon, Miss Sparkes, and Lieut H B Vaughan.

VESSELS hailing from home ports, for the last few days, report bad weather at sea in the early part of their voyage, though latterly they experienced from fine to variable weather and favourable winds.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Wyatt	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Qn. Victoria	1506	P. Ewen	C	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Chicago	2728	Morgan	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Airato	2066	Gordon	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1739	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Humber	1416	Couche	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Aspatria	1891	G. Veale	P	C. Eduji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Wardha	2552	Stevenson	1	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ M. Branch	1735	Ritson	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Venetia	1609	Cole	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1452	E. Crowe	4	P. & O.S.N. Co.
„ Bisagno	1149	A. Tognasso	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Buseh, Dec 15.
„	Bhundara (s)	Jacobs	Calcutta, Dec 15.
31	Coconada (s)	Simpson	Marmagao, Dec 29.
	Venetia (s)	Cole	Hongkong, Dec 11.
	Wardha (s)	Stevenson	Mauritius, Dec 18.
	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi, Dec 28.
	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Aden and Karachi.
	R. Rubattino (s)		Genoa.
	Niagara (s)	McConochie	Liverpoo', Nov 25.
	Pallas (s)	Rawlings	Liverpool, Dec 5.
	Arabia (s)	Laird	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Aspatria (s)	Veale	Karachi.
	Landoura (s)	Clark	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
„ Chicago, for Amsterdam Hall, &c.
„ Coconada, for Marmagao and coast.
„ Humlur, for Belfast.
„ Niagara, for Hull.
„ King Arthur, for the Persian Gulf.
„ Atrato, for Port Said, and Antwerp.
„ Peninsular, for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26 Pundua s ..... Creft ..... London, Nov 15
Militiades, ship ... Aylling ... Sidney, Oct 11
27 Electrician s ... Reynolds ... Liverpool, Nov 21

DEPARTURES.

Dec 26—Steamer Bancoora and Ship Alcester.
Dec 27—Steamer Chupra and Ship Manydown.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·931
Temperature of the Air	75·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·3
Dew Point	62·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·552
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·5
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	67·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NE, N, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	289·

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

COOKE—December 7, at Bath, Esther Florence, second daughter of Henry Reade Cooke, Bombay Civil Service, aged 16.

LEITH—December 10, at Heidelberg, Edward Tyrrell Leith, of Bombay, Barrister-at-Law, aged 46.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

JAMES—PARKER—December 20, at Cathedral, by the Rev A Goldwyer Lewis Archdeacon, C Carkeet James, of Truro, England, to Grace Eliza, youngest daughter of J W Parker, Esq., Liskard.—(English papers please copy.)

DEATH.

TAPIA-SCREWVALA—December 31, at Gunbow Lane, Fort, Bai Navajbai, the daughter of Mr. Bomonjee Cowasjee Tapia, and granddaughter of the late Mr. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Screwvala. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE GRUYTHER—December 22, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr W Barnes de Gruyther, of a daughter

GRIFFITH—December 21, at Abbottabad, the wife of the Rev R W Griffith, M A, Chaplain, of a daughter

NAWAB SYED ATA HOSAIN—Dec 13, the daughter of late Nizam of Bengal, and Begum of Nawab Syed Ata Hosain, Khagra, Purneah, to a third son, whose name is given Syed Sabauddin Hosain

RICHARDS—December 22, at Mian Mir, the wife of Capt C H Rickards, Royal Artillery, of a daughter

SCOTT—On Xmas day, at No 1, Mint Buildings, the wife of Robert Scott, of a son.

STEVED—December 24, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain C H Stisted, Somersashire Light Infantry, of a son

WOOD—December 21, at Sibi, the wife of F G Wood, Traffic Department, N-W Railway, of a son

MARRIAGES.

BOWMAN—BULLARD—December 19, at Palampur, by the Rev J R Lewin, M A, Percy H Bowman, son of Capt Frederick W Bowman, late of Belmont House, Duddington, England, to Mary Bullard, eldest daughter of Richard Bullard, Esq

COLLOM—LEWER—December 20, at the Old Mission Church, Elizabeth Annie, youngest daughter of J W Lewer, Esq, Kaushrapara, E B S Ry. to George Murray, youngest son of Capt W P Collom, Devon, England

DEATHS.

CRUDEN—December 25, at 3, Harrington Street, Calcutta, John Cruden, aged 41 years

GOMES—December 25, at his country house, at Ambolee, near the Andeiri railway station, Dr P F Gomes, Knight of the Order of St Gregory the Great

SMITH—Dec 21, at Lucknow, John Smith, Auctioneer, Retired Bazar Sergeant and formerly Sergeant in the 104th Regt Fusiliers, aged 55.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1889.

THE National Congress of 1888 has in the main followed the counsels of those who impressed upon its members the saving importance of keeping to the ways of moderation. The delegate who gave his colleagues the alternative of listening to him or of taking themselves off to the nether regions was an exception; so, we take it, was a barrister and an Englishman from Madras who pertly interpreted the action of another speaker as an application for the title of K.C.S.I. Neither incident was important, and from the latter we can draw no more serious inference than that the native members of the Congress must not always look to their English associates for examples of good taste. In one respect the Congress compares favourably with that of last year. It was not particularly 'eloquent.' Bengal, it is true, was adequately represented, but it did not predominate either numerically or rhetorically. And that, we must all admit, was not at all to the disadvantage of the proceedings. The dreamers and the high-flying orators of other Congresses —of that of last year in particular—somehow did not come greatly to the front. It may be that the good example set by Mr. Yule, the President, had something to do with this. Though it is true that there are passages in it which invite criticism on grounds both of fact and of policy, yet in the main it was straightforward, moderate, and sensible. Mr. Yule, like Mr. Telang, on Friday was at some pains to show that Lord Dufferin misunderstood the aims of the Congress when he credited it with the desire to apply democratic methods of government and the Parliamentary system to India. Mr. Telang's way of putting it is that Lord Dufferin's criticisms related only to an imaginary scheme which the Congress had never dreamt of or proposed, and this view of the matter has been industriously put forward by a good many of the defenders of the Congress movement. But, as we showed some time ago, Lord Dufferin's conception of this aspect of the movement rests on anything but an imaginary basis. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji is as good an interpreter of the aspirations of the Congress as we could find, and a definition of them which he gave from the president's chair at Calcutta may be once more quoted. "If," he said, "we lay down clearly that we desire to have the actual government of India transferred from England to India under the simple controlling power of the Secretary of State and of Parliament through a Standing Committee, and that we further desire that all taxation and legislation shall be imposed here by representative Councils, we say what we are aiming at." Again, the Tamil Catechism which has been issued by authority of the Congress Committee, defines the aims of the movement to be to establish in India a representative Council similar to the Parliament of Great Britain, whose resolutions should be binding upon the Governors-General and local Governors. A body of this kind would, as Sir Auckland Colvin truly observes, be a ruling body. With these definitions of the aims of the movement upon record we fail to see why Lord Dufferin's assumption has been proclaimed to be so entirely imaginary. However, the Calcutta speech has had at least this one good result. It has induced some of the worthier and more influential members of the Congress to admit the impossibility and absurdity of one of the schemes which have been put forward in its name. There has been, in short, a very wholesome and a very necessary clearing of the air for the consideration of the proposed enlargement of the Legislative Councils. At a time when the Government of India is known to have done its best to bring about reforms in that direction, it is well that there has been a frank repudiation of the wilder schemes enunciated by the less circumspect members of the Congress. A month ago we observed that these gentlemen would be very blind if they did not see from the retiring Viceroy's speech that the question whether and when the Legislative Councils were to be put upon a wider and more liberal basis would depend very greatly upon the moderation and good sense with which this and similar questions were discussed in India in the near future. We are glad now to observe that this particular question has been approached in the Congress with excellent good sense, and that there seems to be nothing in the treatment of it at Allahabad which should discourage the home Government from taking a liberal view of the proposals that have been submitted to them by the Government of India. There is one feature in Mr. Yule's speech which has been regarded with special satisfaction by a section of the community that has thus far kept well outside the range of the Congress. We refer to the claims of the British non-official class to adequate representation in the Legislative Councils of the future. As Mr. Yule said:—"We may be known as barristers and solicitors, as bankers, traders, merchants, engineers, editors of newspapers, manufacturers, planters, and so forth, but the idea of citizenship and all that it implies seems never to have occurred to our rulers in connection with us." The observation has an even wider significance than Mr. Yule gave it, and it will be well if this timely reminder leads some of the Administrations of India to treat no longer the most energetic and substantial portion of the community as a negligeable quantity. It should be remembered, in connection with the Englishman who comes to India, that a settlement in this country means to him, not merely the political silence that is imposed upon other classes, and which in the majority of cases accords closely with their capacity and their temperament, but a positive political degradation, inasmuch as it entails a loss of functions which he freely exercised in England. It is to be hoped that whatever scheme for the constitution of Provincial Councils may be finally decided upon, representation in accordance, not with their numbers, but with their influence and their intelligence, may be given to this class.

There have been features in the discussion which reminds us that the delegates to the Congress are beginners at their trade. The desire, for instance, that has been shown more than once for a unanimous vote on a given subject is a curious comment upon the endeavours that have been made to exhibit the Congress as an assembly accurately representative of prevalent opinion. Three proposals, it will be observed, were made in regard to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission, but the first two of them were withdrawn, not for any specific objections to them, but in order that the Congress should not appear to be a house divided against itself. The result was the more curious because there is reason to believe, despite the unanimous vote in favour of simultaneous examinations in India and in England, that some influential delegates are very doubtful of the advantage of a change in that direction. Another resolution passed on Saturday illustrates the desire of the Congress for an appearance of concord irrespective of its reality. We refer to the decision to exclude from discussion any topic to which Hindoos on one side or Mahomedans on the other may see fit to object. The precaution may be necessary. Upon that point the managers of the Congress are much better judges than we are; but so long as this resolution remains upon its records we ought to hear very little about the "National" character of the Congress, or about anything that it has thus far done to break down the barriers which race and religion have set up. The resolution upon the Arms Act, which was passed almost unanimously, scarcely expressed the better mind of the Congress. Some excellent advice on the subject had been given to the Congress by a pleader from Bengal and by the Honourable Mr. Telang, neither of whom was able to forget the fact that there are still turbulent classes in India, at Mohurrum time at at all events and perhaps at other times also. The Honourable Mr. Mehta's predilection for freedom to carry arms on the ground that we ought not to emasculate a whole nation, reads strangely in the light of local history. It is not pleasant to recall incidents of the kind, but Mr. Mehta may remember an occasion on which it was deemed necessary to prohibit the carrying even of walking sticks in the streets of Bombay. Mr. Telang, whose memory on such matters cannot be much superior to his colleagues, seems better able to read the lessons of local history. The Congress, we believe, would have improved its position if it had declined to be led into dubious paths in relation to this subject; but in this matter, as in some others, it will ascertain the limits of the attainable. The process necessarily takes time, but it is going on; and perhaps at no Congress has greater progress been made with it than at this. There is nothing to which the improved tone of the assembly can be more confidently ascribed than to the vigorous, wholesome, and, we believe, necessary criticism to which its proceedings have been subjected during the past three months.

A TELEGRAM from Rome dated the 6th December stated briefly that "the Pope has authorised Italian Catholics to vote at elections," and now we get some hint as to the meaning of this determination to abandon the passive attitude hitherto maintained in the presence of the Parliamentary majority. The questions involved in the position of the Papacy in Rome are not only of Italian, but of general and international importance. The "Question Romaine" is a subject in which, either on religious or political grounds, all European Governments are more or less interested. Owing to various causes, including the high character and statesmanlike qualities of the present Pontiff, Leo XIII., the Papacy has now reached a position of political influence greater than it has held for many years. The present British Ministry has not shown itself unwilling to welcome the aid of the moral influence of the Holy See in Ireland within the past year, and it would be hard if the Pope, who can help Lord Salisbury in dealing with Gladstonians, could not use political influence for his own protection in Italy. It is true that the correspondent of the *Times* at Rome, who was quite exultant at the prospect held out of making short work of the troubles besetting the Government in Ireland, has learned by experience that there is a limit to the exercise of Pontifical authority outside the sphere of its acknowledged influence. Writing on the 7th December as to the probable outcome of the new departure in allowing the adherents of the Papacy to vote at elections, in the hope that they would redress the balance and give the Conservatives a Parliamentary majority, the correspondent confesses that "if the authority of the Vatican should prove to be no greater in Italy than it seems to be in Ireland, which has been regarded as the most faithful of the flock of St. Peter, the result will be a new disaster." There was not indeed a danger that the Bishops who venture to insist on obedience to the Pope's commands, will be subjected to ill-treatment, but the isolation of the Church in the midst of Catholic Italy will become patent to all Europe. However this may be, Leo XIII., who is credited with exceptional foresight, deems it necessary to modify the policy of abstention inculcated by Pio Nono. The Papacy, by way of protest against usurpation, refused to recognise the *de facto* Government, or to allow Italian Catholics to vote at Parliamentary elections throughout Italy. Naturally enough, the Italian Government were in no way displeased at this abstention. Free and unfettered, meeting with no Catholic opposition in Parliament, they passed whatever laws they liked; and under the present Premier, Signor Crispi, they have waged a relentless war against the clericals. It has been easy for them to disregard any protests made by the Holy See, and matters have lately come to such a pass that Leo XIII. has resolved to permit his adherents to abandon the suicidal system of abstention from political life. This change of policy is important, and it may have effects both immediate and remote. It will be interesting to politicians to watch if the Catholic party in Italy are able, by organisation and management, to reach a position of influence similar to that attained by the Centre Party in Germany. This party, under the leadership of Herr Windhorst, has proved itself a match even for Prince Bismarck, forcing him to modify profoundly his home policy. In another country, Belgium, the Catholics managed, by united efforts, to return a majority to Parliament and get the reins of power in their hands. In Italy, however, there is more of the Gallic spirit than in either Germany or Belgium. Hitherto scarcely a third of the registered voters cared to go to the ballot boxes. Party cries have little effect on ears attuned to the opera, and music which seek in art the stimulus which the northern races find in the fiercer struggle for existence. However, there can be no doubt that the "permission" to vote will increase very considerably the strength at the polls of those who disapprove of the high-handed measures of the party which has enjoyed since the accomplishment of Italian unity a monopoly of power. Those who have hitherto been silent witnesses of the triumph of the anti-clerical candidates at the elections will now have something to say in deciding the result. They will be an element to be calculated with by those who seek election, and the *Intransigenti*, who have hitherto decided elections by securing the votes of the indifferent, will now be encountered by a party as well organised and as eager for victory as themselves. The Pope is understood to have come to the decision to call upon the voting power of the Catholic party in Italy as the only practical alternative to withdrawal from Rome, where the Crispi Ministry are in divers ways making his position very precarious. For one thing the sixty or seventy convents established under the proprietorship of private individuals as a refuge for those who were shut out from the convents which were suppressed, are threatened with a new confiscation of the ground, that their existence is a colourable evasion of the law. The *personnel* of the Pope, though dwelling within the neutralised precincts of the Vatican, have been made amenable to the Roman magistracy, and there seems to be a growing disposition to repeal the law of guarantees, under which the Pope's sovereign status was preserved when Rome became the capital of united Italy. The withdrawal of the Pope from Rome has been discussed and apparently decided upon as a course available in certain eventualities. The Prince of Liechtenstein, a small semi-independent country between the Rhine and the Canton of Grisons, has offered His Holiness a welcome, and it is regarded as quite possible that if war break out between Italy and France, the Pope, to preserve a strict neutrality during the fratricidal strife, will take up his abode in the Prince's territory. Meanwhile it will be interesting to see whether the course of Italian politics be modified by the votes of the faithful.

MR. WENDON, District Engineer at Poona, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway in succession to the late Mr. Bell. Mr. Barnett, the Agent of the Company, was expected to leave England by last mail to resume his duties in Bombay.

THE Grant Medical College students who failed at the L. M. and S. Examination a few weeks ago have sent in a memorial to the Syndicate of the University asking for a revision of the results of the Examination. The Syndicate have referred the memorial to the examiners, asking for their remarks thereon.

WE hear that a medical consultation is to be held respecting the advisability of sending Sir Henry Morland to Europe to re-establish his health, which has not yet quite recovered from his serious carriage accident.

IT is thought, says the *Deccan Times*, that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will some next month to redeem his promise of paying Hyderabad a visit. He will, of course, be the guest of His Highness the Nizam during his stay.

MR. BRIGHT has received a letter from a Bengali gentleman studying in Glasgow, who has forwarded him a copy of a Bengali translation of Mr. Bright's speeches, which he has carried out at his own expense and is now putting through the press.

A BOLTON correspondent has received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a query as to his relations with Mr. Bright:—"None but the best and kindliest feeling has at any time, so far as I know, prevailed between Mr. Bright and myself. I am proud to have had and, I hope, given every recent proof of it."

THE movement set on foot in Woolwich to erect an ambulance memorial to the late Col. Duncan, M. P., bids fair to be successful, some fifty or sixty offers of support having been received from men of influence and position. The erection of a school of ambulance instruction in Woolwich will suitably mark the place of Col. Duncan's residence, where he first commenced his ambulance labours.

A VERY fine bust of General Gordon has just been placed in the private apartments at Windsor Castle. It stands on a pedestal in the grand corridor, just opposite to the door of the sitting-room belonging to the Empress Frederick's suite, and close to the celebrated crystal casket, in which the Queen deposited General Gordon's Bible, which is open at the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. John.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The story told the other day that Lord George Hamilton has ordered £800,000 worth more guns and ammunition for his ships than the money voted recalls Lord Brassey's curious mistake in his last year of office, when the estimate for the coals consumed in the autumn manœuvres by some oversight was omitted from the vote. It would be retribution indeed if the Government, which prided itself on cutting the Estimates by £800,000 in the spring, had to admit it had overspent them by the same amount in the autumn.

A BOY named Thomas Bond recently picked up a pocket-handkerchief dropped from the Queen's carriage as Her Majesty and the Empress Frederick were driving near Finfield, in the neighbourhood of Windsor. The boy's sister sent the handkerchief to Her Majesty, and has received a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby, thanking her for her letter and the handkerchief, which, it was explained, belonged to the Empress Frederick. The letter concluded:—"Sir H. Ponsonby, in expressing the Queen's thanks to Thomas Bond, is desired to send him the enclosed postal order for £1 as a donation from Her Majesty."

COLONEL HUGH PIGOT WILLIAMS, late Bengal Staff

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICAN HUMOUR.

ALLEGED SERIOUS RISING IN MEXICO AND MASSACRE OF PRIESTS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Telegrams received in New York state that an immense mob led by the priests had attacked the President's Palace at Mexico, and that after severe fighting they were repulsed by the troops. Seventy-two priests were killed in the encounter, and two hundred more, including an Archbishop, were made prisoners and ordered to be shot. The insurrection, the cause of which is not known, has been crushed.

LONDON, later.

The telegrams published in New York concerning an alleged rising at Mexico are devoid of any truth, the New York press having been the victims of a hoax.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL GRENFELL.

SUAKIN, 30th Dec.

In response to a Proclamation issued by General Grenfell, announcing the victory by the Suakin Grrison over the rebels, the Sheiks of Hadendwa have declared their loyalty and offered to cooperate with General Grenfell's forces against the rebels.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

ACCUSED IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 31.

The case for the defence began to-day. Mr. Inverarity put in several documents showing that Mr. Crawford was always against the Chief of Bhore in State matters.

Mr. Reinold, the Executive Engineer, Poona, stated that he remembered having dined with Mr. Crawford on the 10th June last, but he did not keep the letter which he received. He arrived at Mr. Crawford's house at 6 p.m., and found Mr. Crawford alone. After nine o'clock several other people came, among whom was General Pottinger. Mr. Crawford never left the witness. Witness remained to dinner. The other guests left at 8 p.m. Witness stayed to dinner and left at 10-30 p.m. He had entered all matters which transpired in his diary, which was produced.

Mr. Gungaram Bhow, pleader, was called, and stated that Mr. Crawford had asked him to be his pleader in this matter. In July he went to see Mr. Crawford, but he (Mr. Crawford) was too ill to give him any instruction. He knew Dada Phatak, and had seen him in July last. He told him that Sathe had asked him if he had not given money to Mr. Crawford. Phatak said that he was not in Poona then, but in Sattara. Witness told that Mr. Crawford had also told Chiplunker.

Mr. Arthur Crawford, called, stated:—I have got no money; the expenses of the defence have been provided for me. I produce Mr. Woodward's letter to me. My letter to him has been given to Government. The statements in Sindekar's and Dabir's cases were correct generally, though a few modifications are required. I only heard this from Mr. Reinold last Friday. Vinze came to see me at Kirkee alone; Hanmantrao was not with him. The next time he also came alone. I made him write out an explanation. I told him to go, or I would report the matter to Government. He went to Bombay that night, and the report sent to Government was fair. I never authorized Hanmantrao to receive money from Vinze. I always had a very bad opinion of the Bhore Chief. I never visited him at Bhore, and never tried to get money from him. I have never tried to corrupt the Dufterdar. I went to Mahableshwar in April 1887, but never sent word to the Chief to meet me there.

LORD REAY AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 31.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Lyttelton, Surgeon-Major Irving, Captain Phayre, Count Bylandt, and Baron Fagel, arrived here on Saturday. A guard-of-honor of the Volunteers was formed of men belonging to the Railway Corps.

The Governor proceeded in Colonel Lindsay's drag to a pendal, where an address from the Municipality was read. Replying to this the Governor said he appreciated their expressions of loyalty, and regarding educational matters he must congratulate them on the training college they had. H. E. further said he appreciated the labors of the German missionaries here. With regard to technical education H. E. suggested that scholarships in the Victoria Technical Institute and the Poona College of Science be established following the example of the Elphinstone Association.

Referring to the Dharwar water supply H. E. regretted the failure of the former scheme, which he understood was owing to inaccurate estimates regarding the catchment. He would suggest co-operation with the railway authorities regarding the police, and Government would give early consideration to any proposal sent through the proper channel with regard thereto.

H. E. inspected the hospital and the jail on Sunday, visited Hubli to-day, and returned this afternoon to hold a levee, subsequently leaving for Mahableshwar.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT LONAULI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP LONAULI, Dec. 31.

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to the Camp of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers to-day. After visiting the Karli Caves their Royal Highnesses witnessed a march-past of the Battalion, which was executed in a manner worthy of the occasion.

H. R. H. then visited the encampment, inspecting the tents and accommodation provided for the men, expressing his satisfaction with the entire arrangements. This expression of opinion, it is needless to say, gave the utmost satisfaction to both officers and men.

T. R. H. left the camp by this evening's mail train for Poona.

THE PATNA CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 31.

An application to the Calcutta High Court for revision of judgment in the Patna Case will probably be put in within the next ten days. In the meantime the legal advisers of the missionaries are preparing their case and collecting all necessary information.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

No Political officer has yet been appointed to accompany the Lushai Expedition, but Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong, and Mr. Bedford, Assistant Commissioner, will accompany the troops.

SIR T. MADHAVA RAO ON LORD DUFFERIN'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 31.

Sir T. Madhava Rao writes that all educated natives should make it a point to read at least three times Lord Dufferin's splendid instructive speech delivered at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia arrived here this morning, two days before due date.

ADEN, Dec. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Dec. 29.

The Italian steamer Stura left Hongkong for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, Dec. 31.

Mail steamer Clyde from China arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4⅜
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	82⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. "	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42⅛

Holidays until Wednesday.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 30.

10 p.m.	73·1

MONDAY, Dec. 31.

6 a.m.	69·3
10 a.m.	74·1
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	81·6

ROYAL CHRISTMAS PARTY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 28.

Last evening, the 27th, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught entertained the juveniles of Poona Society at a Christmas party. All the little folk of 2 years and upwards were invited. At the appointed hour, half-past five, carriage after carriage deposited the prettily dressed little ones at the steps of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's residence. Over-anxious mammas had spared no pains in drilling Phyllis and Frank in the art of court-curtseying and bowing, so that the little guests were at first oppressed "with the burthen of the honour" of coming into the presence of royalty. Their anxiety to comport themselves well was painfully apparent, but the genial reception they met with from their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess brought back the absence of self-consciousness and shyness so marked in well-bred children and away they ran gaily, and joined in the Christmas games with hearty merriment, and presently might be seen watching the tricks of a clever conjuror who performed in the garden. Then came still evening on, and the little company returned to the house and sat down to the tea table, which was beautifully decorated and brightly lighted and laden with cakes and sweets, and all the delicacies that children love, and which the happy party fully enjoyed. But the delight of the evening had yet to come—the great "event" had been kept a secret. In the palatial building, the residence of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's family, a little distance from the Commander-in-Chief's bungalow, there grew two lovely Christmas trees, in whose branches fairies flitted and *bon-bons*, crackers, and the gifts of St. Nicholas grew. A ship laden with presents was at anchor, close by, and the joy of the little ones knew no bounds when they arrived and realized that the ship-load of gifts was for them. The freight was distributed by His Royal Highness the Duke himself, and the happy children left with joyful faces and warm hearts, and long will they remember the Duchess of Connaught's Poona Party of 1888.

THE LATE VACANCY IN THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—To readers like me, who perused with interest the unbiassed comments of several correspondents appearing in the public prints, on the occasion of the nomination of Justice Parsons to a seat in the Presidency High Court, the present attitude of indifference in respect of the appointment of Mr. Candy to officiate for Justice Birdwood during his absence has been a matter of no small surprise. Is the silence to be interpreted as an indication that this time no due claims are overlooked? Not quite so. For here is Mr. Tagore, the District and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who is, senior both to Messrs. Parsons and Candy, and is possessed of all those sterling qualities, that ought to grace the Bench. His judicial acumen and conscientious devotion to duty have invariably evoked general esteem from all who have had occasion to come in contact with him. The sphere of his jurisdiction, comprising as it does two districts, Sholapur and Bijapur, entails an amount of work that tasks to the utmost the working capacities of a Judge. Mr. Druitt, who had experience of this work, when acting in this place, found his constitution so much shattered, that he had to go on furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health, and has not yet improved. Besides acquitting himself creditably of all his onerous duties, Mr. Tagore, I believe, has won the confidence of Government by the judicious tact he displayed in settling a dispute about demarcation between H. H. Holkar and the British Government. Lately, too, his able testimony before the Public Service Commission elicited the special thanks of that body. It is not seen why a man of such parts is delegated to a hot uncongenial climate like that of Sholapur for the last five years. Allow me to add that a fitting recognition of his services would not only be a due meed for his patient unobtrusive merit, but would enlarge the sphere of his usefulness to the public at large. Believe me, Sir, that I am herein simply echoing the sentiments of all those who know him well and who claim to be the faithful expounds of

Sholapur, Dec. 26. PUBLIC OPINION.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Dec. 31.—The barometer has risen at a great majority of the stations, but the changes are everywhere small in amount and leave the pressure distribution unchanged, except in Upper Assam, where the deficiency of pressure is less marked than yesterday. The temperature has generally decreased in Upper and Central India, and the air is much drier, especially in Upper India and at hill stations. Very low night temperatures continue to be reported from the Punjaub. Quetta reports eleven degrees of frost and Rawalpindi one last night. The skies are clear, and fine dry weather prevails generally.

General Harrison, the newly-elected American President, writing to a correspondent with respect to his connection with Newcastle-under-Lyme, says:—"I have never been a student of our family history, and can only say in response to your inquiry that it has been stated and accepted by some of my relatives who have given some study to the subject that our family has descended from General Thomas Harrison, of Cromwell's army. I have never myself examined into the evidence." The Major-General Harrison referred to was one of the Cromwellian generals, and his name is appended to the death-warrant of Charles I.

THE GOVERNOR'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

S. S. DALHOUSIE, Dec. 29.

In my last I stated that Lord and Lady Reay remained on board the Dalhousie the night of the 21st, and were to start early the next morning. Though many warnings had been urged against trusting to a steam-launch to surmount the intricacies of the river navigation, yet, viewing the great convenience gained by materially curtailing the time spent in reaching Gersappa, it was determined, after taking high naval advice, to run the chance. But in order to avert the catastrophe of being stranded under a hot sun, the party embarked in a country boat towed by the launch, so that in the event of the latter getting aground, the journey could be continued in the ordinary manner. This necessity, however, did not arise. Captain Hewett and Lieutenant Hovan of the Dalhousie were of the party, and due, no doubt, to their skilful direction, the launch reached Gersappa without difficulty, only grounding once slightly, when the crew of the country boat, naturally anxious to get off the labour of rowing in the heat of the day jumped into the water and soon started her off again. It has been thus established that a steam-launch drawing 3½ feet of water can safely navigate the Shivratri River if proper care is exercised—a fact which may be commended to the notice of would-be visitors to the celebrated Falls. This part of the journey over, the remainder, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Propert and ably assisted by Mr. Blathwayt and other district officers, both British and native, was easily accomplished, and their Excellencies reached the Falls soon after 7 p.m., and were heartily welcomed by their host and his guests. In addition to the Governor's party the following shared Mr. Propert's hospitality:—Mr. and Mrs. Blathwayt, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Wingate, and Mr. Woodrow, while two days later Colonel the Hon. R. Talbot, Mr. Lethbridge, and Mr. McCorkell joined us.

It was too dark for their Excellencies to fully appreciate the arrangements made for the reception of the guests, but next morning's light disclosed how complete they were. A double *mandwa*, most tastefully and picturesquely arranged, formed a drawing-room and dining-room, the two bungalows were supplemented by numerous tents, pitched on every available site and comfortably furnished, paths had been cleared, steps cut, and views opened in the jungle, in short, nothing was wanting that long experience in entertaining friends could possibly suggest. It is not my intention to introduce any elaborate description of the Falls themselves; that has been done "many times and oft." Suffice it to say, that they were inspected from many different points of view and under varying conditions of light and atmosphere, and, as far as could be, ascertained, everybody was, satisfied and nobody disappointed. Several beats for tiger were organized, but to no purpose. Mr. Wingate and Mr. Woodrow are old hands at this work, but the density of the jungle at this time of year baffled their efforts, and though three tigers were stirred, none afforded a shot. Baron Fagel, however, to his great satisfaction, got a glimpse of one breaking through the line of guns.

On Christmas night the whole country side assembled to see a display of fireworks provided by our host, which proved a complete success. We had some rather startling unrehearsed effects, as the jungle took fire in several places and a splendid illumination was the result, but no harm was done as the fire soon burnt themselves out. On the 26th his Excellency Lord Reay drove to Siddapur, where he received addresses from some of the local bodies, of which I enclose copies, together with his Excellency's replies.

On the 27th the party began to break up, their Excellencies leaving early and travelling right through to the ship, which they reached at about 7 p.m. Others left in the afternoon, and dined and slept at Mr. Blathwayt's camp at Gersappa, the rest experiencing a rather disturbed night's journey down in bullock dummies. The visit was not a protracted one, but it will be long before any of his guests forget their stay with Mr. Propert, and the boundless hospitality of which they were the recipients during Christmas-tide of 1888.

On the 28th his Excellency Lord Reay landed to receive an address from the Kumpta Municipality, after which the Dalhousie weighed anchor and started for Marmagao.

ADDRESS OF THE KUMPTA MUNICIPALITY.

"We, the president and the members of the Kumpta Municipality, beg most humbly and respectfully to approach your Excellency to tender a most hearty welcome on the occasion of your Excellency's visit to this part of the country to acquaint yourself personally with the condition, wants, and requirements of all classes of people entrusted to your care by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to see the practical working of local self-government in this part of the country.

We cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without acknowledging with warmest gratitude the boon of local self-government conferred upon us. And, as to the success attained by us in the discharge of the heavy responsibilities of local self-government, the recent report of the Commissioner, Southern Division, mentioning the Kumpta Municipality as one of the three best managed municipalities under non-official president, will, we humbly think, bear sufficient testimony.

The town of Kumpta till recently occupied a position of high commercial importance in this part of the country; but your Excellency will be concerned to know that, since the opening of the Southern Maharatta Railway line, the trade of Kumpta has considerably fallen.

But side by side with this depression of trade, and the consequent decline in the prosperity of Kumpta, the demands on the resources of the Municipality have increased in consequence of the transfer of primary and secondary schools to the Municipality.

We deem ourselves very fortunate that the reins of Government of this important presidency are, at the present time, in the hands of one who has by his linguistic and scholarly attainments, and by his fostering care of educational institutions, long and worthily maintained a high reputation as a distinguished educationist. Under your Excellency's administration, therefore, we have no reason for the apprehensions, now generally entertained, that the Government will withdraw its support from education by throwing the responsibilities of education on Municipal resources.

We are fully alive to the grave financial difficulties the Government has to contend with. But, knowing as we do, the keen interest your Excellency takes in the progress of Municipal institutions, we venture to hope that, under your Excellency's administration, the educational expenses of the Municipalities will not be allowed to entrench upon the advancement of other branches of Municipal duties.

In conclusion, we must humbly beg to thank your Excellency for your condescension in receiving this humble address of welcome at our hands.

We pray for your Excellency's prosperity, happiness and long life."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—"I have to thank you for coming outside your own limits to welcome me in Honawar, where no Municipality exists, and also for the arrangements made for my reception on the shore near the mouth of this most picturesque stream. Kanara is a very important district of the Bombay Presidency, and its administrative and other wants require Government attention to the same extent as those of other districts, none the less so because the loyalty and peaceful disposition of the people of Kanara make the task of Government comparatively easy. Local self-government in Kanara has been, as the Commissioner says, successful as in most other parts of the Presidency, where its responsibilities have been understood. Kumpta more especially has been praised by the Commissioner, sharing his commendation with Karwar. As regards your finances I am glad to hear that you have accumulated a balance of Rs. 12,000. This, I am told, you intend to use in building a dharam; sala; and looking to the fact that the population of Kanara is scattered in isolated fashion over a wide area, I can well believe that a dharamsala is a haven of rest one much appreciated by the wayfarer, to which your balance may be usefully applied. The Municipality ask the Government not to increase the burden already imposed on their resources, and I sympathise with them to this extent that until Municipalities have been able to supply the most pressing requirements, such as primary schools for boys and girls, roads, water-supply, drainage, medical aid to their countrymen, I should not like to add to their burdens. I hope your financial position will enable you always to meet all such demands fully. When you speak of Kumpta as being not so important an emporium of trade as in times past, I am glad to find you do not attribute that to any action of Government. We must rejoice at the opening of new railways, even though new trade openings should temporarily reduce trade in its former centres. In your case I would use the word temporarily advisedly, for I believe that the energy of your self-governing body will contribute to restore the prosperity of Kumpta, and to bring it back to the position which it held before the introduction of the railway. We cannot but congratulate ourselves that the railway has made us comparatively safe against the terrible results of famine, and if the pressure of famine should ever occur in this district, the people will not fail to realise the benefits of a railway due to the foresight of my distinguished predecessor Sir J. Ferguson. To turn to the financial troubles of the day, I am glad to see that local bodies are alive to the difficulties common both to the Imperial and Local Governments. We shall do all we can to prevent the people of the Presidency from feeling the burden which is laid on our administration, and I rely on the support of the educated classes to do all they can to assist Government—a support which they never fail to give us when the situation is explained to them. You have it in your power, by the exercise of a wise discretion, to show how local self-government can become an auxiliary of Government in dealing with financial difficulties whenever they arise, by a rational discussion of the measures which are imperative. I have to thank you for your cordial welcome, and to express my regret that I could not see you in Kumpta, and to ask you to assure the people of Kumpta of my sincere wishes for their welfare.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF SIRSI.

The members of the Municipality of Sirsi presented an address, of which the following is a copy:—

"May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the Sirsi Municipality, respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency, on behalf of the people of the Sirsi town, to tender our heartfelt thanks for the kind visit you have payed to this out-of-the-way district at such sacrifice of your personal comfort. We are grateful to your Excellency for kindly arranging to meet us, and thus to enable us to give an expression of our sincere loyalty to you as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, and of our appreciation of the many and great benefits that have accrued to us under her benign rule. We are so conscious of the care and interest your Excellency takes in the welfare of the people under you, that we think that it must be some administrative difficulty which prevents your Excellency to our great regret from favouring our town with your presence. However, we are sure that your Excellency will make the most of the opportunities to acquaint yourself with the condition and wants of Her Majesty's subjects here. We are glad to submit that under your Excellency's fostering care the local self-government scheme is gradually and surely developing, and promises to bear good fruits in future. It is a matter of sincere pleasure to us to have to observe that it is under your *rejins* that almost every nook and corner of the Bombay Presidency has been opened up to commerce by means of a system of railways, and that the people are happy and enjoy the fruits of easy communication, comfortable journey, and rapid trade. However, we cannot but regret that our district has been left with merely a touch of a railway. We have every confidence in your Excellency's desire to promote trade, and think that we shall not have to remain long in this condition. We also trust that this visit will enable your Excellency to see the practability and usefulness of a railway here, which will complete the system of railways in the Bombay Presidency and yield a good return in the shape of civilization of a very backward population, if the present state of finances do not allow of expenditure on such a scheme, we request we may at least be favoured with a telegraphic communication with Kumpta. We beg to ask your Excellency to do us the favour of conveying our most cordial welcome to her Excellency Lady Reay, who has also honoured this district with her visit, and we take this opportunity of expressing our sense of deep gratitude for her philanthropic efforts in ameliorating the condition of our women by giving medical aid to them. In conclusion, we earnestly wish that your Excellencies may enjoy long life, happiness, and prosperity."

His Excellency replied in the following words:—

Mr. Saldanha and Gentlemen,—In coming from Sirsi to Siddapur you have given a marked proof of your kind feelings towards me, which I very much appreciate. I should have liked nothing better than to pay a visit to Sirsi and to Yellapur, but I must limit my tour for administrative reasons and get nearer to the centre where at this moment even such an indefatigable worker as my learned colleague, Sir Raymond West, finds himself in the position of laghas, in which I and the Honourable Mr. Richey have been obliged to leave him, to fulfil our duties elsewhere, because I can assure you that on tour I find duties—though of another nature—still quite as pressing as those which meet us in the course of ordinary routine. Your address admirably shows that Sirsi has few, if any, grievances, and that you know how to manage your own affairs. I cannot hold out any hopes that our railway system will be further extended in these parts; and I think that this Presidency has not much right to complain, as compared with other parts of India. The line from Sirsi to Wasori is a line of the future, and when while we must make the most of existing resources and develope them to that, and eventually a paying line can be constructed. Gentlemen, I trust that you will continue to see the happy results of your labors in the increased prosperity of the important centre, of which you are the representatives, and which has given to Lady Reay and to me such a courteous welcome.

THE TALUKDARS' ADDRESS.

"We, the undersigned members of the Taluka Local Board, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Siddapur Taluka, beg to welcome your Excellency to this place and tender our sincere respects, and express our humble gratitude for the high honor done to us in visiting this our taluka.

Though not a very important district, and possessing little of the artful blessings, such as the railway, telegraph, and other points of the British rule, which many other districts of this Presidency have, Canara has yet a chain which by nature attracts many an illustrious visitor to witness its awe-inspiring beauty,—we mean the magnificent waterfalls near Kodkani, and in this respect we consider ourselves more fortunate than the inhabitants of the other parts of Canara at least, if not of the rest of the Presidency. It is here that we have an opportunity such as no other inhabitants of Canara have, of seeing the honoured representative of Her Majesty, our gracious and august Empress, and through him paying our humble yet loyal and sincere respects to her.

We cannot allow this rare opportunity to pass with out expressing in common, we believe, with the other inhabitants of this Presidency, our high appreciation of the kind and benevolent way in which during the short space of your reign you were pleased to guide the administration of this Presidency. The establishment of the institution for technical education, your very happy selections for the Legislative Council, and the large extension of the railway communication, are some of the marked events of your rule.

We hear with great anxiety that in the reductions in expenditure that is taking place, the department of education has been specially marked out, as the most convenient one, to make the large savings desired. We, therefore, respectfully pray that as this district is the most backward in point of education in this Presidency more concessions and grants may be made for it here than was hitherto done instead of curtailing any expenditure under that head.

In conclusion, we beg that your Excellency will be pleased to convey our humble respects to Lady Reay, and the thanks of our women for her sympathy for them, and for hearty co-operation in the measure effected for the medical relief of their poor sisters of India."

His Excellency's reply was as follows:—

I believe, gentlemen, that I have never yet received an address from a Taluka Board. I am quite alive to the importance of this unit in the chain of local self-government, and I am convinced that taluka boards will play an increasingly useful part in the administration of the country as the process of decentralisation assumes wider dimensions. You are right in appreciating what nature has done to give to this taluka such a prominent feature of picturesque grandeur, which also teaches us a lesson. We see the waters rushing down with great impetuosity and without restraint; on the other hand, we have the overflow of our rivers. The latter become high roads of commerce, the former are beautiful objects, awe-inspiring, but of no use until mechanical appliances bring them under restraint. This applies to human actions. When there is great pressure there often is great waste, and it is only where our actions, like tidal rivers, submit to the restraints of tidal influences, that they become efficacious. In the administration of this country especially we must avoid cataracts and give heed to tidal restrictions as represented by national idiosyncracies and varieties of national character. Financially we have at present to meet a low tide, and the ship has in consequence to be lightened, but good administration, like good navigation, is tested by difficulties and by the harmonious activity of all concerned. If the local bodies co-operate heartily with Government, we shall reduce to a minimum the necessarily disagreeable results of impending retrenchments, and find ourselves, when the crisis is over, stronger than we were when it began. I cannot pass unnoticed your statement that we retrench educational expenditure because it is the most convenient course. As a matter of fact, what did happen was that we received loud complaints from other departments that the burden of retrenchment was not applied proportionately to the Education Department. We have not yet settled finally the redistribution, and I cannot, therefore, state how much truth there was in this indictment; but it was dictated by the consciousness of the representatives of other departments that only in the last resort would Government curtail the expenditure on education. It is, therefore, quite erroneous to say that the Education Department has been singled out. You may feel sure that Government will use the utmost discrimination in applying the shears, but I could mention departments in which they have been applied with much greater effect than in the Education Department. For the expressions of loyalty to the Tarone I offer you my recognition.

THE KANARA FOREST ASSOCIATION.

His Excellency also received an address from the Kanara Forest Association, which read as follows:—

May it please your Lordship,—We, the members of the Kanara Forest Association, beg most respectfully to offer your Lordship and Lady Reay a most hearty welcome on your Lordship's and Lady Reay's visit to this district, which forms the remotest part of the Bombay Presidency, on behalf of ourselves and the agricultural classes of this district, whom we represent, and humbly pray that, as the chief representative of the British Government in this part of India, your Lordship will be pleased to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, our sense of deep and loyal devotion, which we, in common with all other classes of people of this district, feel towards Her Majesty and of our sincere and heartfelt gratitude for the blessings of grace and progress we enjoy under her benign and merciful rule. We are aware that your Lordship's present visits to this out-of-the-way district is for the purpose of spending the Christmas at the Gerasappa Falls, no less for ascertaining the wants and requirements of Her Majesty's subjects on the spot. Under this belief, we most respectfully beg to approach your Lordship with the following requests:

Your Lordship's visit to this forest district is a matter of special pleasure to the Kanara Forest Association, as we are all aware that to your Lordship all that concerns forest and agriculture is a matter of deep personal interest. The special enquiries made, and the concessions granted under your Lordship's benign Government regarding rab and forest, and the liberal measures adopted in reference to the grazing of cattle in other districts have made a permanent impression on our minds and have engendered a hope that your Lordship will be pleased to favourably consider our wants in similar matters. The Kanara Forest Association have memorialised to Government from time to time regarding the forest grievances of the agricultural classes of this district; but we most respectfully beg to submit that the matters referred to in the said memorials have either to received no serious attention of Government, though in accordance with Government Resolution No. 3407, dated 28th May 1888, the administration of the rules of the Forest Department, even as they are at present, is not carried on in a liberal spirit, to the great loss and suffering of the agricultural classes. With a view to convey to your Lordship an idea of the ill-liberal and almost oppressive measures adopted by the Forest Department in the administration of its rules, we beg most respectfully to mention a typical case tried by Mr. H. Ingle, First Class Magistrate of Karwar, in August last. In this case it was brought to light that much official pressure was exerted by the Forest Department for the purpose of compelling a landholder to allow a passage through his cultivated land for the conveyance of timber, and that on his refusal to submit without adequate compensation, he was not only prosecuted without cause by the Forest Department, but an attempt was made to get his counter complaint for trespass summarily dismissed without enquiry by means which can hardly be called fair.

The next matter touching the interest of the agricultural classes to which we solicit your Lordship's attention is the working of the Arms Act in this district. Your Lordship is already aware of the fact that 90 per cent. of the area of this district is under forest, and that owing to the recent forest demarcation in this district the boundaries of the forests have extended to the very confines of cultivated lands. Unlike other districts, the villages in Kanara are, as is well known, isolated, and consist of a few houses scattered over the cultivated lands. Thus, as a natural consequence, the cultivators, their cattle, and their agricultural produce are constantly exposed to attacks from wild animals, which abound in Kanara. The Association, therefore, considers it indispensably necessary that licenses for the destruction of wild animals, without payment of fee, should be granted more freely than at present. A reference to the returns about the number of applications made for licenses for arms, and the number of applications granted in a year will, we humbly submit, show the stringency used in granting licenses. To add to this, we beg most respectfully to submit that, even in the cases in which licenses are granted or renewed, there is so much delay and vexation, that by the time they reach the applicants, licenses become practically useless; and the applicants for licenses derive no benefit therefrom. Lastly, we beg to solicit your Lordship's attention to the necessity of a feeder railway line from Haveri to Sirsi, which is a distance of only 48 miles. Since the opening of the S. M. Railway line Marmagao has absorbed the trade of the Southern Maratha Country and Karwar, and Kumpta markets are almost practically closed. Consequently, there is at present no convenient outlet for the indigenous agricultural produce of the district, and especially of the talukas above the Ghats. A feeder line from Sirsi to Haveri will impart great impetus to trade, and materially contribute to the prosperity of the agricultural population of this district. In conclusion, we most humbly and respectfully beg to express our high sense of the great honour conferred upon us by the first visit of your Lordship and Lady Reay to this district, and to thank your Lordship for your Lordship's condescension to receive this our humble address at the hands of our deputation. We fervently hope that the Almighty may grant your Lordship and Lady Reay a long and happy life.

His Excellency replied:—

The questions touched upon in this address are of the very highest importance. I take exception to a statement in the address that Government have now seriously considered the matter dealt with in your memorial. No subject has been more carefully considered since I had the honour of being associated with the Government of Bombay than forest grievances in any part of the Presidency. No subject has been of greater interest to me personally, because it undoubtedly raises some of the most difficult administrative problems. There can be no shadow of doubt that the preservation and the scientific extension of the tree-growth of India must be an invaluable benefit to the Indian people. Scientific restraints, scientific practices, scientific precepts are not, as a rule, popular with large sections of the community, more specially of the rural sections. In every country farmers look with deep distrust on innovation, and the Indian ryot is as jealous as the English farmer of interference with his customs. Forest and sanitary departments are consequently unpopular in all countries. In some cases this unpopularity is increased by the want of discretion of the over-zealous members of those departments, but I am confident that the very great services rendered by those departments will in a not very distant future be recognised by the ryots, as they are now fully appreciated by Government. The preservation of the natural resources of the country is the first duty of the administration, and in preventing the destruction of the health of the people and of the forests of the country we are fulfilling a task which is none the less incumbent on us because it is neglected in many European countries. In forest administration we are ahead of the United Kingdom, and we may justly claim the assistance of associations like yours, which aspire to enlighten their countrymen on subjects with which of course they cannot have any but a superficial acquaintance. The opportunities which such associations as yours give to the administration of explaining and justifying its action must always be welcome, as by "downward filtration" we may rely on the better understanding of measures which at first sight appear harsh and arbitrary. Your society will, I am sure, at once admit that, if we do not impose limitations on grazing and cutting down of timber, we must ultimately declare ourselves unable to supply the wants of the ryots. The supply is limited, and nature itself, therefore, imposes the line of demarcation from which we cannot depart. We are interpreters of natural laws. You must allow the process of regeneration, and you must close forest areas while that process is going on. You must admit to grazing areas only such a number of cattle as the area can feed. You must not destroy your betta areas or your suparee gardens will have to find other and more costly means of sustenance. Your society, I have no doubt, will not teach the ryots what is contrary to fact. You will also, I hope, give the Government credit for the facilities it has granted with regard to dead wood, for supply of firewood, agricultural implements, and repairs of buildings and fencings. I may, perhaps, insist on your responsibility with regard to betta lands. Both here and in Thana we have to deal with this important question. Knowing how much depended on forest demarcation in both districts, I proposed to my colleagues that it should be entrusted to an officer of the Survey and Settlement Department, so that in demarcating forests we should have at our disposal that accurate knowledge of local needs which that Department possesses in such a high degree and that we should prevent the encroachment of forests on cultivable area by overlooking what is the latter required. We have not had reason to regret this new departure in forest demarcation, and Mr. Wingate's intimate knowledge of the district has been of the utmost advantage in settling the scientific limit of forests and cultivable areas. I believe that the betta areas are liberal, but liberal is a relative term which depends entirely on the use or abuse made of the assignments. What is a liberal allowance to a wise person is a wholly insufficient one to a spendthrift. In forest concerns I am afraid that the ryots of Thana and of Kanara have been more or less spendthrifts, and it is to societies such as yours that we must look for the reform of our spendthrifts and for their transformation into thrifty and thriving tenants.

We cannot sufficiently dwell on the fact that under the ryot adopts with regard to his betta lands an entirely new and a saving process he will see how much himself in very great difficulties entirely of his own creation. The betta area has been settled, and further demands on Government will be of no avail. The owners of suparee gardens will therefore be well advised to devise the means by which the betta lands will yield their supply of loppings for a longer time than is likely under present methods. I had the pleasure of having some conversation yesterday with the owner of a suparee garden, and he immediately asked me for an increase of his betta allotment. I informed him at once that he must not contemplate this increase, and I wish this information to reach all owners of suparee gardens through your society. The question which you may well put to me is: How are the betta lands to be made most productive? The answer is: in the first place by using them only for the purpose of lopping and not for any other, and by lopping in such a manner that you do not stunt the growth of your trees. I suggest to your society that no better scope can be found for its energies than by giving instructions to a qualified member to give lectures to the people on this vital subject and by the publication of attractive literature on preservation of their betta assignments. You are aware that the Survey and Settlement Department have determined to give betta assignments on the alternative courses open to Government were either to give individual assignments or to make assignments of the produce and not of the soil. In the latter case we should have been obliged to make a charge for departmental cuttings, and we should have become responsible for the working of plans. We have in this instance also trusted to self government, but self-government in this as in other instances means that the duties have to be performed by another machinery, not that they can be left unperformed. Working plans have, therefore, to be evolved by the parties most interested in economic management of their own working capital. An association like yours will, therefore, become an important factor in the prosperity of the district if it sets itself to work to draw up these plans. You see that I do not underrate the importance of the task which you have undertaken, and that I attach more weight to its positive than to its negative side. The negative side is one which, I believe, has more charm because criticism is always easier than construction. I have no objection to criticism provided it is not one-sided. You have to criticise unscientific destruction of the existing resources of the ryot, and not only to criticise the occasional instances of an overburdened administration. By showing constructive capacity you will add materially to the influence you want to establish for your Association. We have opened up a sphere for constructive agency, and in that direction your efforts can be of the greatest use to your friends in the forests. I shall give instructions to the Forest Department to give you as much assistance as it is in their power to give, and I have no doubt that in this division the healthy tradition survives of the intelligent activity of my friend, Colonel Peyton, one of the most discreet and wisest forest officers it has been my good fortune to meet, whose chief aim was to avoid all friction by abstaining from petty and vexatious regulations which lead to needless friction. I am glad that you recognise the measures we have taken with regard to grazing. The fees certainly are very moderate, although the gentleman I met yesterday asked me to reduce the grazing fee by one anna per head on the 100 head of cattle he told me he kept. Now I do not think that the owner—I suppose the joint owner of 100 head of cattle used grudge a payment of Rs.12-8. Reduction of grazing fees would have to be met in some way, and your association would be among the first to complain if it were met by an increase of school fees. I shall not give an opinion on the legal question to which your address refers. If means are found to settle disputes out of court, I think the litigants are rather to be congratulated.

Where in this district areas are required to be reserved, I assure you your worthy Collector will, I understand, give every facility. I need only add in conclusion, gentlemen, that you have my best wishes for your efforts to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of this prosperous district.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT GIRGAUM.

An excellent amateur performance under the patronage of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. G. Porter, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, took place on Friday night at Girgaum. The attendance was good, and among others were observed the Very Rev. Fr. Th. Dalhoff, S.J., the Very Rev. Fr. J. Mayr, S.J., the Very Rev. Fr. M.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

The Congress resumed business at eleven o'clock this morning. The President said at the outset that the first business he had was to inform them that they had an offer from one of their delegates, Ramchand Bopodev Apjee, to build a hall in a certain part of the country, which would be dedicated to a National Congress, and if at any time a National Congress would take its abode for a week, or for a month, or a year, at that place, the hall would be entirely at the disposal of the Congress. He was afraid it was not in a part of the country they were likely to visit, nevertheless it was an evidence of the kindly feeling animating the offerer. (Applause.)

Professor Adam moved—

"That the Congress is of opinion that the first duty of the British Government in India is to foster and encourage education, general as well as technical, in all branches, and inasmuch as the declaration made by a recent resolution of the Government of India on the subject of education is calculated to encourage the tendency to reduce the Imperial expenditure on education and withdraw from the control of it, it becomes necessary to urge upon the Government the extreme importance of increasing, at any rate not decreasing, the present expenditure on education continuing the control of educational institution of all kinds now existing."

In support of his motion, Mr. Adam said that those who had any experience of educational matters knew that in practice the Government had no proper definite policy whatsoever in regard to education. There had, indeed, been various declarations of policy of one sort or other, but as they went to the various presidencies, they found that there was a total want of uniformity. There were diverse systems, and it was utterly impossible to conform them to any well defined policy of education. As far as one could generalize on the subject, it might be said that the system was to divert the money devoted to education to two purposes—to the support of primary and higher literary education. He did not mean to say that no money was devoted to secondary education; but it was devoted in a haphazard way. Now, what he wanted to say was that the policy of Government ought to be to extend primary education, to broaden secondary education, and to maintain, to its fullest extent, higher education. The note by the Government, which was recently published, had a tendency to discourage grants from Imperial expenditure to education. (Hear, hear.) Under the resolution of provincial contracts no provincial Government—and, he might say in passing, that no Government in the world was more in favour of education than that of Madras—would venture to grant the money required for education. Under the new system, the provincial Governments were obliged to give up their institutions for higher education, and as regards primary education, they would be obliged to draw upon Municipalities and the local rates for every pie they could get to maintain it. (Hear, hear.) The result of the endeavour to force education on the local rates had a tendency to ruin education. Speaking of the Government policy of withdrawal, Mr. Adam said that Government should not force themselves upon institutions which were either independent or were able to conduct themselves independently, but should continue to support and control all those institutions which, without their support and control, would not exist. Every speaker at the Congress had claimed that his own motion was most important. But in spite of that, he (Mr. Adam) was going to claim that his own motion was most important even more important and far-reaching than the reform of the Legislative Councils. (Applause.) No one would deny that the amount of liberty which they possessed, and it was not a small amount of liberty, was solely due to education. (Applause.) It was education which had brought them all together; it was education which enabled them to know the value of representative institutions; and it was education which had given them men who were fit to go and take their places in those institutions. (Applause.) Another reason why it was the duty of Government to accept the prayer to encourage education was, that if it was education which had taught people to value liberty, it had also taught them to know what a wide gulf there was between liberty and license. (Hear, hear.) If education had taught them to know their rights and maintain them, it was also education that taught them how to use those rights and not to abuse them. If it was education that taught them to pray for privileges which they wished granted, it also taught them to value the privileges which were given, and inspire them with loyalty and gratitude to the Government that granted them. (Cheers.)

The Hon. K. T. Telang, in seconding the proposition, said he considered it a most important resolution, because, if they wanted the Legislative Councils to be reformed and expanded in the way they desired them to be, the *sine qua non* was a dissemination of education. He hoped the Government would agree with them in thinking that it was their duty to foster and encourage education to the best of their power. (Applause.) Even in the enlightened countries of Europe—in Germany, where education has been organized and developed probably more than in any other part of the world—Government accepted the duty of fostering and encouraging education, technical as well as literary, in all its branches. (Hear, hear.) It was only in this country that the doctrine had recently been gaining ground that this duty did not rest with Government. This doctrine was one which he entirely repudiated. (Applause.) It was an erroneous and ruinous doctrine. It was a fatal doctrine to be admitted either by the Government or the people. (Cheers.) It was rather the duty of the Government of India, more than that of any other, that the new education, so essential to the progress of the people, as well as to the welfare of the State, should be encouraged in every possible way. (Hear, hear.) He might say that the doctrine which was enunciated in this resolution was a doctrine which had been traditionally accepted by the British Government in the past, and it was now only under stress of circumstances, which it was not necessary to dwell upon, that the new-fangled doctrine—a most erroneous and disastrous doctrine—had been recently enunciated. (Applause.) He was not entirely against the Government withdrawing from the direct management of educational institutions. But it was absolutely necessary that the Government management, in some institutions at least, should continue for a considerable time to come—(hear, hear,)—because, except on the footing of model institutions managed by Government, and surrounded by institutions under private control, they were not likely to make that progress which they all so much desired, and which the Government ought to desire just as earnestly and strongly as they themselves did. (Cheers.) With regard to the amount of expenditure which the Imperial Government incurred for purposes connected with education, Mr. Telang said the proportion of the revenue devoted to it was exceedingly small—not more than one per cent. Considering what the educational institutions in the country had to deal with, no person who understood the position of affairs would ever object to the Government allowance increasing from year to year, if necessary. If they were to look to the example which England herself had set in the matter, if they were to look to the increased grants for education since Mr. Forster's Act was passed, he thought the Government of India would see that their doctrine could not be sustained for a moment. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. Supramania Iyer supported the resolution and said:—

Although this gathering was particularly interested in political reform, he thought all of them had deeply at heart a social reform of this country and the moral reform of their countrymen. (Cheers.) And he could not see how this would be done without the improvement in the education of their countrymen. (Cheers.) But this country was unfortunately unlike many other European countries. They had few rich men—speaking for his presidency at any rate—to devote money to the purpose of education. Devoting private means to education was not popular with the masses, and, therefore, if they had not the support of the State, they would have no private agency to supply its place. They must adopt new ideas and opinion in regard to education, for on the present lines there was no hope of reform.

Pandit Jiva Narayen supported the resolution, "only from the Panjab point of view." He said:—

The officers of public instruction are not averse to public instruction. They think that by colleges and higher education they will make Baboos of a militatry race. (Laughter.) But the turbulent nature of the province had settled down, and a more healthy opinion is being every day created, and people begin to see what are the rights of citizenship, and are beginning to agitate for their rights. In supporting the resolution, he, therefore, urged that his province would suffer the most if this expenditure was curtailed. (Applause.)

The resolution after further discussion was carried unanimously.

The President then said it was the birthday anniversary of Mr. W. E. Gladstone—(cheers and cries of "Long life to Mr. Gladstone"),—and it was proposed to send the following telegram:—

"To Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Hawarden Castle—Congress assembled from all parts of India, numbering upwards of 1,400 delegates, heartily congratulate you on your birthday, and trust that you may, by the blessing of God, enjoy many happy returns." (Cheers.)

The meeting was unanimously in favour of the message being sent.

Rai Tej Narayen Singh, Bahadoor, moved the second resolution as follows:—

"That having regard to the poverty of the people the importance of encouraging the indigenous manufactures, and that Government be urged to delay no longer in the appointment of a mixed commission to enquire into the present industrial condition of the country."

Baboo Babhinchandar Lalproposed an amendment to this effect:—

"That taking regard to the poverty of the people, the importance of encouraging emigration of the people from the congested parts of the country, and the difficulty of practically introducing any general system of technical education, and emigration suited to the requirements of the country with the present imperfect information, Government be moved to delay no longer the appointment of a mixed Commission to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country and to consider the question of emigration, especially in regard to the working of the existing rules bearing on the subject."

He pressed this matter as a duty to his constituents, who had been pressing him to bring it forward, and press it upon the attention of the Congress. (Cheers.)

Ali Mahomed Bhimji, in seconding the amendment, said he was actuated to do so for the benefit of the dumb millions, and he thought he would not be doing his duty were he not to press the matter before them.

Mr. Atkins, who was down on the programme to support the resolution, suggested the adding of the rider:—

"That the Government be moved to delay no longer the appointment of a mixed Commission to inquire into the present industrial condition of the country, and to establish one or more technical schools in each presidency."

Mr. Adam, however, would not agree to the addition of the rider.

Mr. P. M. Mehta pointed out that the rider was included in the foregoing resolution.

Baboolal withdrew his resolution, and after a short discussion further the original resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee moved—

"That the foregoing resolutions be submitted for the favourable consideration of the Viceroy, urging upon His Excellency that the reforms suggested be effected, and, if necessary, Government should first institute an enquiry into the matters forming the subjects of these resolutions, and that enquiry be made as speedily as possible by a Parliamentary Committee."

Mr. Bonnerji advised the Congress to be fair, patient, and moderate in all their demands, and not to be cast down or disheartened, if immediately a request was put forward, it was not granted by those who were responsible for the good government of the country. (Applause.) If they were moderate and reasonable in their demands, and if they went on agitating loyally and constitutionally, believing that the British public—and in that public he included the Anglo-Indians in his country—is a truth-loving and justice-loving public, he was sure they would obtain what they were asking for in the end. (Cheers.)

Pandit Bishambar Nath, Pleader, Allahabad, seconded the proposition, which, having been supported by several delegates, was carried unanimously.

Captain Benon and Captain Hearsey proposed:—

"That the Congress, having watched with interest and sympathy the exertions made in England for the total abrogation of the laws and rules relating to the regulation and prostitution in India, place on record their appreciation of the services thus rendered to this country, and desire, to co-operate by all means in their power towards the attainment of that laudable object."

For the benefit of non-English speakers, Mr. Howard addressed the meeting in Urdu, and without further discussion, the resolution was carried unanimously.

A Hindoo Pandit next moved the following:—

"That no subject be passed for discussion by the Subject Committee, or allowed to be discussed in Congress by the President, to the introduction of which Hindoos or Mahomedans object; and if, after the discussion of the subject, Hindoos or Mahomedans are opposed to the resolution, that the resolution be dropped, provided the rule refer only to subjects with regard to which the Congress has not already pronounced its opinion."

Ananda Charlu said:—

Many of those present had copies of the Madras Standing Committee's annual report, and in the body of that report they would find an account showing how this rule was rendered necessary for their guidance there. He might tell them also that that rule was framed out of deference to the wishes of some of their best Mahomedan friends.

Pandit Ajudhyanath seconded the resolution:—

It was, he said, for those with whom he had spent the greater portion of his life, with whom he had the greatest sympathy, that this resolution was proposed. If he were convinced that if it were for his good to become a Mahomedan, he should do so, and be proud of it. Waxing very excited and gesticulating in a most extraordinary manner, the speaker continued, a nobler race he had not seen, a more intelligent people he had never met. It pained him that there should have been a difference of opinion between the two races, and that for this reason so important an element should be lost to them when they were considering the question of political reform. If they looked the whole history of the world, they would find that it was from the Mahomedans we had borrowed much of the science and arts. It was untrue to say that the Mahomedans were behind other nations in the field of science and arts. It was a shame that simply to gratify what he considered personal feelings they forgot this so far as to abuse their own people. He found colleges established and institutions springing up, associations were started for the welfare of the Mahomedans over all the world, and yet there were some false people who said the Mahomedans would be behind the other Indian races. It was not true. Let the Mahomedan come forward and shake hands with them as friends, and be convinced they would be prepared to meet them more than half way, and it was with that desire the resolution was placed before them, and he called upon them to support it.

Several speakers afterwards addressed the meeting in Urdu, and the resolution being put to the meeting was carried amid cheering.

Some discussion arose on the following resolution, moved by Mr. R. Moreshwar Bhide:—

"That in the opinion of the Congress the time has now come for extending to major portions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and of the N.-W. P. and Oudh and to parts of the Punjab and other Provinces a permanent settlement of the land revenue demand."

There was a difference of opinion in the Congress whether it should be discussed or left over till the next year. Those who wanted to have the matter postponed were of opinion that the question which was of the greatest importance had yet to be considered in all its bearings; and that after the standing committees in the various provinces had fully considered the matter, it would be time for the Congress to draw up an authoritative scheme which would command the respect of all. This view was principally urged by Mr. Telang and was accepted by the Congress. The proposition was accordingly withdrawn.

These were all the resolutions submitted by the Subject Committee to the Congress.

The President then said:—

A resolution had been placed in his hands, "That this Congress put on record its disapproval of the recent enhancement of the salt-tax as involving a perceptible increase on the burdens of the poorer classes as also the partial absorption in a time of peace and plenty on the only financial reserve of the Empire."

He wished to add that this had come before the Subject Committee, and they felt that it had been dealt with so recently by the Government, that it was a useless proceeding on their part to put it before them for repeal, knowing the circumstances into which the Government were now placed.

After some delegates had addressed the meeting urging that the enhancement of the salt-tax pressed heavily upon the people, the proposition was carried unanimously. This concluded the business of the Congress.

Mr. A. O. Hume then addressed the meeting:—

He had, he said, an only reason to make a formal resolution in regard to the next meeting of the Congress. He informed the meeting that the Panjab delegates was extremely anxious to have the next meeting of the Congress at Lahore, and they proved their earnestness by subscribing among themselves the previous evening Rs. 15,000 for its expenditure. (Cheers.) However much they might be anxious to accept the kind invitation of the Panjab delegtes, they had to look to the convenience of delegates from all parts of India; and it was decided that the next Congress should be held in the Bombay Presidency, leaving it to the gentlemen there to decide whether it should take place in Bombay or Poona.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in supporting the proposition, said that if it fell to the lot of Bombay to receive the delegates that city would welcome them most cordially. He asked the meeting to remember that Bombay was the land of the birth of the Congress. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. B. Namjoshi said on behalf of the people of Poona that if it were arranged to hold the next Congress in that city, the inhabitants would be very happy to receive the delegates there. (Cheers.)

A Mussalman delegate from the Panjab was sorry that his province was denied the pleasure of entertaining the delegates in Congress assembled, and expressed his assurance that if it had been decided to hold it in the Panjab, the inhabitants of that place would have been most willing to extend their countrymen a hearty welcome. The proposition having been carried.

Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee moved that their respected friend and leader, Mr. Hume, be appointed general secretary of the Congress for the next year.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Telang, who said it was a great advantage and a privilege to have Mr. Hume as a secretary. Attacks had been made upon Mr. Hume from high quarters as well as low quarters, but in spite of them, the confidence of the Congress in Mr. Hume continued unshaken. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ananta Charlu having supported the resolution, it was enthusiastically carried.

Pundit Ajudhyanath moved a vote of thanks to the President, Mr. Yuille, which was received with a great demonstration of enthusiasm, the whole mass standing to their feet, waving their hats and the handkerchiefs, and cheering vociferously.

Mr. Yule in reply said:—

He thanked the meeting very cordially for the very handsome way in which they had received the resolution. It was not always easy to express one's feelings on such occasions, and he thought it was sometimes best not to attempt to do so, but to confine the expressing of one's feelings to the good and simple old form—Gentlemen, I thank you from the very bottom of my heart. (Cheers.) He was very glad, indeed, to have done any service to the cause of the National Congress. (Applause.) He believed the principles upon which it was founded were just, good, and true, and that in due time the aims which embodies those principles would be accomplished. The great advantage in connection with such a Congress was that there were so many grievances in the country under the present system of Government, and these were multiplying for the simple reason that there were no means of expressing them. (Applause.) And, therefore, it was that he had paid a good deal of attention to the question on which he had addressed the meeting, namely, the reform of the Legislative Council as being the best of all outlets for the grievances that had scattered over the whole of the country. (Applause.) He not only esteemed it to be a proper thing to attach himself to the Congress, but he also esteemed it to be an honour, and he was sure that in the course of a year or two, if not perhaps before that, the main principles on which the Congress was based would be recognised by the highest authorities in the land. He had now another task of a very pleasant nature to perform, and that was to return their best thanks to the Reception Committee. (Applause). They had all worked very heartily for the comfort of their guests; and if it were not invidious to mention particular names, he would say that Baboo Charuchandar Mitter, Lala Ramchurn, Raja Rampal Singh, and Pandit Madan Mohun were among those who had worked hard for their entertainment. (Cheers.)

The proceedings closed with "three cheers for the Queen-Empress," which were given with enthusiasm.

THE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

The following is a list of subscriptions received from August to December, 1888, on account of Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home:—

Mr. D. I. Monte (in memory of his deceased parents)	Rs. 1,000
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., (in memory of his late son Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit in a Port Trust Bond)	1,000
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee & Co.	100
Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Allbless	25
Daughter of Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless	25
Mr. Abdoola M. Dhurmani	5
Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee	5
Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co.	5
Medical and Surg. Kali Khanek	3
An Anonymous Donor (through the *Times of India*)	50
Mr. Cowasjee Jivanjee Contractor, Neemuch	25
Mr. Hormusjee Dinshaw, Neemuch	3
Messrs. Ismailjee Sulleeman & Co.	4
Mr. Tharia Topun	5
Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee	5
Mr. Govind Balcrishna (in memory of his wife, Gopikabai)	20
A Donor, from Ahmedabad	10
Mr. G. Cotton for September, October, and November 1888	15
A Catholic (L. M. V.) for do. do.	15
Mr. Sassoon J. David	3
Messrs. Shamjee Ludha & Co.	5
Mr. Naraingrao Bholanath, C. S.	21
Mr. M. W.	5
Messrs. Tullockchund and Shapoorjee	5
Mr. O. Schiller	5
A Zoroastrian	5
Mr. Lalchand Jasodavandun	5
Mr. Pestonjee Bomonjee Joojeebhoy	5
Dr. Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra	25
Major Gerald Martin	5
Mr Sorabjee Dinshaw Sopariwalla	3
Mr. C. G. G.	5
Mr. Dulgatbhoy Bhugoobhoy	5
A Widow's Mite (through Mr. M. Talbot)	25
A Zarathosti (in memory of his nephew)	
Messrs. Varjeevundas and Nurrotumdas Madhowdas	10
Messrs. Tribhowandass Nathoobhoy, Kaliandass and Tulsidass Keshavdass (in memory of the late Keshavdass Nathoobhoy)	100
Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas	10
Mr. Runchordas Tribhowandass	10
Dr. Pinto, Surat (through Revd. Father Willy)	15
Mr. Eduljee Merwanjee Dubash (in memory of his aunt, Maneckbai)	25
Mr. James Connell	10
Mr. G. F. Horbury	5
Mr. E. H. Ebsworthy	10
Messrs. Vissanjee and Vydina	5
Bai Jaijee (in memory of the death of her husband, Bomonjee Eduljee Davar	25
Mrs. Sarah Bell	15
Subscriptions from several gentlemen in one and two rupees	40
Total	2,732

STATEMENT BY COUNT HERBERT.

During the debate on the Foreign Affairs Estimates in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on Dec. 11 Count Herbert von Bismarck made a statement regarding the condition of affairs at Zanzibar. It was decided to maintain secrecy regarding the deliberations of the Committee; but the following is understood to be a correct account of the proceedings:—

The Foreign Secretary did not submit any positive demands in connection with Zanzibar, but expressed the opinion that the East Africa affair should not be allowed to drop and the wish that the Reichstag might show sympathy with the undertaking. Count von Bismarck proceeded to explain the present situation in East Africa, basing his remarks upon Lieut. Wissmann's experience, in that region. The Minister stated that the number of Arab insurgents was by no means so large as had been supposed, and that the funds required for Lieutenant Wissmann's expedition bore no proportion at all to the large sums expended by other nations in similar undertakings. It is understood that Lieutenant Wissmann will start for East Africa in about a fortnight.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NEURALGIA *VERSUS* ST. JACOB'S OIL.

Miss Alice Duffin, of Nursling, near Southampton, states:—"I have suffered from neuralgia for years, and only those who have endured this terrible pain can appreciate the amount of suffering which I have undergone. Of course, like others, I used all the remedies which were recommended to me, but received no benefit whatever. The first application of St. Jacob's Oil gave me instant relief, and I have had no return of the pain."

Mrs. D. Coast, of Grove Cottage, Sandway, Maidstone, Kent Co., says:—"The second bottle of St. Jacob's Oil has cured me of neuralgia of two years' standing."

Mr. F. F. Furnival, master, British Schools, Marshfield, says:—"Having suffered from neuralgia, I was quickly and permanently cured by one application of St. Jacob's Oil, after all other remedies had failed."

L. A. Cowap, Chemist, of Church-street, Medhurst, says:—"I had an opportunity a few days ago of seeing St. Jacob's Oil used in a case of facial neuralgia, and I must say the effect was instantaneous, the pain entirely disappearing in a few minutes."

For more than nine months Mr. Harry L. Agnue, carpenter in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, suffered from neuralgia in the head. He could obtain no relief, but a few applications of St. Jacob's Oil removed all pain and cured him.

Mr. T. Bann, 45, Stonehill-street, Anfield, Liverpool, says:—"I have tried St. Jacob's Oil for neuralgia, and the pain left me after one rubbing."

James McKenzie, corporal, Royal Engineers, Chatham, was nearly crazy with neuralgia in his face and head and St. Jacob's Oil was applied, and the pain ceased at once as if by magic."

St. Jacob's Oil has cured thousands of cases of neuralgia which have resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime.

AFFAIRS IN EAST AFRICA.

The White Book on East African affairs, presented to the German Reichstag on Dec. 8, contains in all 41 documents, including 21 reports from the Consul-General at Zanzibar, chiefly dealing with the hoisting of the German flag and the incidents connected therewith, this part of the correspondence extending from May 5 of the present year to the 4th ult.

In a rescript dated Oct. 6 last, Prince Bismarck disapproves the mode of procedure observed in the hoisting of the flag, which he declares to have been in no way either necessary or advisable. It was, moreover, incompatible with the view that the administration of the Littoral should be carried out with due regard for the maintenance of the Sultan's sovereignty. "In fact," proceeds the Imperial Chancellor, "the East African Company, considering the weak position of the German administration, while respecting all the national prejudices of the native population by judicious treatment of the Sultan and his valis, should have sought to make these above all serviceable to its ends."

A report dated October 4 points out how, during the brief period yet elapsed of the present Sultan's reign, the Arabian element has gradually thrown off the Sultan's authority, and that with the waning feeling of fear formerly inspired by the Sultan the German Company has lost what constituted its most important support.

THE CAPTURE OF BAGAMOYO.

The British Consul-General at Zanzibar on Dec. 8 sent a steamer to Bagamoyo to bring off many Indians who had returned there against orders. She returned on the 9th with seventy refugees. It is reported that Bagamoyo is utterly ruined and deserted. Bushiri, it appears, under the influence of panic caused by a false report that the land surrounding the German stronghold was sown with torpedoes, suddenly withdraw with his entire force to a village four miles distant, first burning the town, gutting the houses, and looting the Indians' stores. He abandoned his guns. The Unyamwezi caravan porters, lodged in a house accorded them in the town by the Germans, were surrounded by Bushiri's forces; their ivory was seized, and all refusing to join Bushiri were killed, or had their hands cut off. The effect of all this, says the correspondent of the *Times*, in the interior is likely to prove disastrous. Two Germans were wounded, and 100 insurgents were killed during Friday's fighting. At Lindi the insurgent tribes have forcibly seized all the gunpowder in the Indians' houses and in the Sultan's stores. Bagamoyo, now utterly ruined and destroyed, was two months back the most prosperous place on the East Coast. The only real losers by the coast disturbances, so far, are the Sultan and the British Indians.

According to a telegram from Berlin, a report, dated Oct. 29, represents Bushiri as an all-powerful insurgent leader, who seeks to establish a rule independent of the Sultan. This chief had stirred up the whole movement, and if he were rendered innocuous the entire rising would collapse. A telegram was sent by Prince Bismarck on Oct. 21, asking for information regarding the nationality and religion of the people on the island and in the ports of the Sultanate, as well as concerning the number of the Arab population, their influence, their means, and their relations with the interior. The Chancellor at the same time instructed the Consul-General to enter into negotiations with the influential Indians with the object of establishing harmony between them and the Germans.

POSITION OF THE BRITISH INDIANS.

The British Indian traders held a meeting at Zanzibar on Dec. 10 to consider the best means of obtaining the release of their fellow-subjects now forcibly detained by the Arabs at Pangani, Tanga, Sadani, Kilwa, Lindi, and Mikindani. It was stated at the meeting, which was numerously attended, that the Arabs hoped by detaining the Indians among them to prevent the bombardment of their towns and the destruction of their property. Much anxiety prevails there for the safety of these people. The Indians hope that the German Government will confine its warlike operations to Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam, and will not attack the whole coast line, where the lives and property of British subjects solely are stake. It is stated that there are no German subjects or property at the six towns named above.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the situation in a despatch, dated Dec 10.

The position of the British Indian traders here seems to be daily becoming more hopeless. The prosecution of military operations on shore by the German fleet and the consequent slaughter of the natives are rousing the latter to indiscriminate reprisals against even the Indian traders, who have hither to been safe. Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam, the only places which the Germans occupy, are held by means of military blockhouses. The German Government, by the military operations of the commanders of its ships, is now identified in the eyes of the entire population with the hated acts and policy of the German Company. The Germans have nothing to lose, while the Indian traders and the entire coast population are being ruined. The recent operations have involved the upcountry caravans, which may lead to endless loss and disaster. The German Company, it is stated, is still exacting from the Sultan the cost of the administration, thereby rendering itself responsible for the safety of the lives and property of foreign subjects. But, as a matter of fact, the Indian traders find themselves between the devil and the deep sea, for when the insurgents withdraw from Bagamoyo the traders complain that the native soldiers in the German service looted them. The German Company's officials recently persuaded several foolish Indians, against the advice of Colonel Euan-Smith, to resume their trade in the coast towns. Notwithstanding, during the late hostilities no apparent attempt was made to protect them. On the one hand, they were looted by the insurgents; on the other, they suffered by the fire from the German men-of-war. The situation is one of extreme gravity. If the Indian traders are not indemnified for their losses, either by the Company or by the German Government, which has now so closely allied itself with the Company, there will be a wide-spread ruin of the coast trade, and the abandonment of our fellow-subjects to their fate cannot fail to have a most serious effect in India."

In Exeter Hall, on Dec. 18, a paper was to be read by Mr. P. M. Tait, F.R.S.S., on "The Value of European and Native Life in India, and the Relative Prime Cost of Life Assurance in that Dependency." Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., had undertaken to prescribe.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING-SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION

The *Norddeutsche* on Monday Dec. 10th published an article officially disclaiming any unfriendly intentions as regards England, of which suggestion has recently been made in unofficial papers, with the design, no doubt, of embroiling the relations between London and Berlin. These mischievous utterances are either omitted by bourse speculators, or by the Vatican intriguers, who seem, at the present moment, to be particularly active. Our readers have long since been prepared for the announcement that Russia and the Vatican might come to terms, and it will be seen, from what we publish below, that this is quite on the tapis. Events are clearly shaping themselves for a powerful combination against the Triple Alliance, in which the Pope's influence will be thrown against the State whose Emperor in his late visit showed himself so utterly out of sympathy with Papal assumptions. It will be interesting to watch the development of the flirtation between the Heads of the Greek and Roman Churches, but it may be conjectured that for the Pope's concessions Russia will have to pay by allowing a Catholic Prince to remain in Bulgaria.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The *Norddeutsche* of Dec. 10 publishes, at the head of its first column, an article which it describes as inspired, and which refers particularly to the *Standard's* recent leader on Francis Joseph's anniversary. The Berlin semi-official organ takes exception to two statements in the article—first, that Germany is the most pretentious and troublesome of friends, and, secondly, that she has showed herself suspicious and pretentious in her negotiations with England on the Zanzibar question. On these points the *Norddeutsche* comments as follows:—"In harmony with the excellent relations existing between the two Governments the negotiations in question have been carried on in the smoothest and most obliging form, and have led to a most satisfactory result. The distrust of Austria expressed by the Liberal and two of the Conservative organs of Germany, is unjust and invidious, and such an expression of feeling as, we are able semi-officially to assure the *Standard*, is a phenomenon as unexpected as it is undesired by German official circles, a phenomenon whose origin and aim are not yet cleared up. The wish to learn who are the parties whose opinions are expressed in those anti-Austrians articles, and at whose instance they were printed, remains ungratified, both as regards the German circles in question, as well as for the editor of the *Standard*."

THE AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN EMPERORS.

The congratulations telegraphed to the Emperor Francis Joseph by the German Emperor on the fortieth anniversary of his Accession were as follows:—

"Compelled by the sincere feelings of my heart, I would once more express to you my warmest and deepest congratulations on this day. It is with the sincerest gratitude that I remember the faithful friendship you have always shown me. May God preserve you right long—a blessing to both our nations and a security for the peace of Europe. A thousand greetings to the Empress."

The Austrian Emperor acknowledged the compliment in a telegram dated 3rd December, which runs thus:—

"The first moment after my return from Miramar I must devote to the discharge of a duty of the heart, and that is to thank you with equal cordiality for your renewed and cordial congratulations. I beg you to be as truly assured of my faithful friendship as I firmly trust to yours, under all circumstances, being convinced that our unshakeable bond of friendship will secure peace and bring with it rich blessings. The Empress returns your greetings heartily."

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The French and German papers, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, seem very anxious to embitter the relations between the two Governments, which, of late, have assumed a rather more cordial character. The article of the *North German Gazette* has given great offence here. In the *Nation* M. Camille Dreyfus, a leading member of the French Chamber of Deputies, quotes the list of officers expelled from Germany as given by the Berlin papers, and adds:—

"How long is this German insolence to be allowed to pass unnoticed? What is the use of our having expended, within the last twenty years, twenty-two and a half milliards of francs on the army if we are to allow Germany to bring down her heel upon our necks? Our artillery is the best in Europe. Our rifle is superior to that of every other European army, and its issue will soon be completed. If we are not ready now, when shall we be ready? And if we are ready, what are we waiting for? I do not ask that France should declare war against Germany; but I say there must be an end to these provocations, and every fresh insolence on the part of Germany should be met by a corresponding move on our side. The officers are expelled from Germany—well, make a clean sweep of all the German officers who encumber the hotels of Nancy and every other frontier town. Turn away all the German employés who fill our shops, offices, and counting-houses. When we have savages to deal with, it is folly to treat them as civilised beings."

It is clear that polemics of this kind cannot go on without entailing serious consequences. The relations between the two Governments are apparently very different from the feeling expressed in the newspapers.

RUSSIA, GERMANY, AND AUSTRIA.

The *Standard* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin:—The statement made by Signor Crispi strengthens the evidence tending to show that, though the European situation continues serious, there is no immediate danger of war. In Berlin the new Russian loan is still viewed with great suspicion, influential persons being of opinion that, if it be successful it is only too likely to be followed soon by much larger borrowings. Hence it is that the semi-official papers continue to warn German investors, who almost exclusively hold the Russian Bonds of 1887 against allowing them to be converted, but to insist on having their money paid back to them, since the Russian authorities declare their object to be the conversion of the loan of 1887. If this advice be taken, the new loan will not redound to Russia's advantage, but will cause her embarrassment as she will hardly be in a position to redeem her promise of paying off the loan and to carry out her own plans at the same time. I understand that Count Herbert Bismarck's visit to Friedrichsruh—whence he has returned to-day—had at least as much to do with the Russian loan as with Colonial affairs.

GERMANY AND TURKEY.

The *Norddeutsches Zeitung* of Dec. 10 describes as purely imaginary the statement lately published by a London newspaper that a scheme was being drawn up at Berlin, the object of which was to place the Ottoman Empire under tutelage.

"In official circles," proceeds the journal, "absolutely nothing is known of such an absurd scheme, and when it was even added that the plan emanated from, and is favoured by, Prince Bismarck, the statement becomes a bold and interested invention, solely intended, by means of mendacious imputations, to produce, if possible, ill-feeling against Germany and Constantinople."

TURKEY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

A telegram from Constantinople (Dec. 11) says:—An official contradiction is given to the report that the Grand Visier and Youssouf Riza Pacha had been requested to justify before the Sultan their alleged respective opinions upon the expediency of Turkey joining the Triple Alliance, it being asserted that the Grand Visier favoured, while Youssouf Pacha opposed, such a policy. It is declared that nothing of the kind has occurred, or could occur, considering the policy of neutrality which the Imperial Government has laid down for itself.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

The mission of M. Izvolsky to Rome bids fair, says a correspondent of the *Standard*, according to information from a very good source, to be a somewhat unexpected success. The Pope, it seems, has suddenly developed a strong desire to conciliate Russia, and is said to be on the point of granting the three most important concessions which M. Izvolsky was instructed to demand as the price of reconciliation between St. Petersburg and the Vatican—namely, the resignation of the present Bishop of Vilna, and the appointment in his place of Monsignor Simon, rector of the St. Petersburg Seminary, and *persona grata* with the Russian Government; the appointment of bishops to the vacant sees of Lublin and Plasko; and last, but not least, the introduction of the Russian language in the non-Liturgical part of the service in all the Catholic churches of Little Russia and Lithuania.

Sir Lepel Griffin is writing an article on the volunteer movement in India for the January number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. Captain Rundall is also contributing to it a paper describing the raising of one of the new Ghoorkha regiments in India, and the editor will write on England and Persia.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Haemorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of haemorrhoids.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 1.—Proclamation Parade.
—H. E. the Governor visits Mahableshwar.
—Opening of Indian Midland Railway.
—G. I. P. Camp, Lanowli.
2.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
—G. I. P. Camp, Lanowli.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
3.—Inspection of G. I. P. Volr. Lanowli.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
4.—Telegraph Department Annual Dance, Town Hall.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
5.—Pensioners' Fete, Esplanade Hall.
—Sale of Bombay Saw Mills, Tank Bundar.
—Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.
7.—Municipal Corporation.
8.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Poona.
—Mr. Lee-Warner's Lecture on "The Power and Responsibilities of Criticism."
9.—H. E. the Governor arrives at Bombay.
—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
—Laying foundation-stone, New Sort Dispensary.
—Lord Bishop's Third Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral.
10.—Lord Bishop's Third Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral.
11.—Municipal Corporation.
14.—Municipal Corporation.
15.—University Convocation.
16.—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
—Annual Concert, Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
17.—General Municipal Elections in Bombay.
18.—Municipal Corporation.
21.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Standing Committee.
—Municipal Corporation.
Feb. 6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
19.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.

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LORD SALISBURY AND MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI.

The *Daily News* writes :—

Lord Dufferin is believed to meditate some scheme for the increase of the Legislative Council. The Council might be larger with advantage, for, as it is, it cannot possibly legislate specialists for every difficulty of Indian legislation. He, however, insists on a Viceregal supremacy proportioned, it may be supposed, to the growth of the new power. In the present state of Indian politics, this last recommendation is more noteworthy for its tendency than for what is likely to be its immediate effect. The wind sets towards autocracy in India. Lord Dufferin's councillors seem to grow uneasy in proportion as the natives begin to profit by the opportunities which a wise policy has put in their way. Their rights of free speech have become a reality, and the spectacle is too much for Anglo-Indians who inherit the traditions of the old school. Lord Dufferin has done his best to steer an even course between extremes, but his late speech against the National Congress shows that he has been compelled to take a side. It is unfortunate that he has not been able to fulfil the promise of his earlier utterances. His expressions of confidence in the natives met with a worthy response from the Chiefs and Princes who lately offered a munificent contribution to the cost of defending the Empire. Lord Dufferin, indeed, received this in becoming terms, but Lord Salisbury has answered it by the speech at Edinburgh. This last stroke is nothing less than a national calamity. The enormity of Lord Salisbury's blunder is to be inferred from the fact that some of the Anglo-Indian papers quoted by our correspondent flatly refuse to credit the report of it. Their scepticism is very much to their credit; and no one will envy their feelings when they are undeceived. It is a fortunate thing for the Empire that Lord Salisbury has been condemned by the Press without distinction of party. The natives seem to look on in amazement, and wonder that Heaven has sent us such a man. Their significant demand for the direct intervention of the Queen between them and her unworthy Minister shows how far-reaching may be the consequences of this disgusting affront.

A few days later the same journal says :—

Mr Dadhabai Naoroji, Lord Salisbury's "black man," is held in the greatest esteem throughout India, where it is no wonder to find that the Edinburgh allusion to him is not credited. Our readers are presented in our columns every day with fresh evidence that he is hardly less respected in this country. He is a native of Bombay, a former professor of mathematics in Elphinstone College, a member of the municipal council of Bombay, and ex-Prime Minister of Baroda. Lord Reay nominated him to the Legislative Council of Bombay with an assurance that "the appointment would be generally acceptable, and that both the Government and the public would derive much benefit from the advice and assistance which his ability and experience would enable him to render." The *Bombay Gazette* highly approved this appointment. The *Indian Mirror*, on first learning that he was a candidate for Parliament, said, "He is one of the few men in India who are really worthy of the highest honour that this country or England can bestow on him. He is a man of sterling worth, and bears an unblemished character." Lord Ripon has testified to his intimate acquaintance with the feelings and wishes of the people of India and to the satisfaction which his election to Parliament would give to his fellow countrymen.

Again, the *Daily News* remarks :—

When the leader of a party is liable to such intemperate out-burst of passion, his followers have to bear some of the scandal and the opprobrium. We dare say Lord Salisbury now wishes he had not said these things. Very likely, if it were to do over again he would suppress his allusion to the headings and hanging and disembowellings and blowings from guns. We may be sure that if it were to do again he would not utter an insolent word about a black man. Just at this time, in the thick of these electoral campaigns, some of his candidates must be wishing, from the very depths of their perplexed hearts, that they were blessed with a leader who had some control over his tongue. The black man is likely to give Lord Salisbury and Lord Salisbury's party much trouble in this present crisis. The Conservatives show up badly inside Parliament and outside it. Inside the House of Commons the work of the Government is becoming a mere mess and muddle.

The correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* stated that

Some of Lord Salisbury's friends have strongly urged him to withdraw and apologise for the unfortunate phrase which he applied to Mr. Naoroji, the Liberal candidate for Holborn in 1886. So far, however, these representations have produced no effect, but there is still some hope that Lord Salisbury will take notice of a phrase which is doing much harm both in England and India. In regard to Mr. Naoroji himself, the Radical Opposition hold that the best answer to Lord Salisbury is to return him to the House of Commons. This project will, I believe, be carried out in due time, but Mr. Naoroji must be put up in a constituency where the supremacy of the Liberals is undoubted.

On a later day he writes :—

The feeling about Lord Salisbury's reference to Mr. Naoroji is growing in intensity. There was at first a disposition among members to allow the matter to be dealt with by extra-Parliamentary opinion, but I believe there is now an idea that the question should be brought before Parliament. So far as this country is concerned, the matter might safely be left to public opinion out of doors. Lord Salisbury, however, to the people of India appears as the representative of the Imperial Government, and it is desirable that they should know how deeply his language is resented.

The *Daily News* writes :—

We understand that the Political Committee of the National Liberal Club have made a favourable response to the request of many members that Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji should be invited to a club dinner, and have fixed March 3rd as the date of his entertainment. Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji has written an introduction to a voluminous and important correspondence between Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., on the subject of the National Congress, of which Mr. Hume is secretary.

The World writes :—

Lord Salisbury may or may not have been well advised in speaking of the Hindoo who stood for Holborn two years ago as a "black man," but the indignation of the Gladstonians is very clearly "an indignation *de commande*," for has it not always been an article of the Liberal faith that a black man is as good as a white, if not better? According to their doctrine, Lord Salisbury, so far from reflecting upon this exotic candidate, was rather complimentary to him than otherwise.

THE KARUN RIVER.

In reply to Viscount Sidmouth, who asked in the House of Lords on the 11th inst., whether it would be convenient for the Government to produce copies of correspondence with the Persian Government and with the British Minister at the Court of Teheran relative to the opening of the Karun and of the port of Mohummrah for European traffic, the Marquis of Salisbury said: I hardly think that we have any papers at present which it would be desirable to lay on the table with regard to this matter; and as our knowledge to a certain extent comes by telegraph we have not all the papers which it may be right to present. I would, therefore, ask my noble friend to defer his question for a future time, when we may possibly be able to give a more favourable answer to it. I can only say, in reference to this matter, that I think Sir Henry Drummond Wolff deserves all the credit that my noble friend has given him for the result of all his exertions. Sir Drummond Wolff is a man of very much diplomatic capacity; and he has fully shown his capacities, and powers, and abilities on this occasion. But it would be entirely unjust to [illegible] even the main part of the credit to Sir Drummond Wolff. I believe the result of the negotiations is due to a very great extent to the tact of Persia himself. (Hear, hear.) The Shah of Persia has come to the conclusion, I believe, that his country does need the aid of the Government in the impediments as now exist to the freer traffic, and the revival of commerce; and, though but some progress in that direction [illegible] hope of eliciting the remarkable and [illegible] resources which his country contains. I [illegible] has taken a very enlightened view of his country in that respect, and is [illegible] that her material prosperity and [illegible] if she is to maintain her place [illegible] nations. To a very great extent, quite apart [illegible] he has had resolved upon this act of wisdom, which benefits not England only, but all nations; and I heartily hope that it will be the beginning of measures which will be beneficial not exactly to England alone, but above all to the Persian people themselves. (Hear, hear.)

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	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," small Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.

The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL BLINDS
In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.

A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.

By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

The LANCASTER VERANDAH BLINDS
In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.

In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL CURTAINS
A Charming Novelty. Handsome Patterns, & Chaste Designs in Gold.

A New Material, quite unique for the purpose. Clean—Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well. Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. *These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 38, 45, and 54 inches wide. Any length can be procured.*

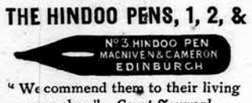
The LANCASTER LINOLEUM
THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. ALL NEW DESIGNS.
Warm to the Feet. Cheerful in Appearance. Easily Laid. Easily Cleaned.

Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.

Can be obtained from Upholsterers, Drapers, and Storekeepers—Everywhere.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.

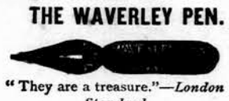
THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.



"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.



"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"Thy come as a boon and a blessing to men,

The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

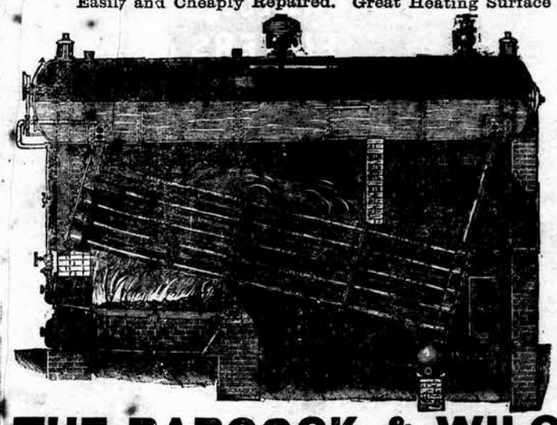
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.
A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS
BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,
Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
NEW YORK & GLASGOW.
107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science.

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bacteriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.
Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; KEMP & Co., Ld. and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay; BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL-RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents: H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5, Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☞ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PREPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY
BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S BRANDY.

Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle,

and all have this label with autograph of the makers.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.
Orders filled through regular dealers or direct by the
SOLE AGENTS,
H. BALLANTINE & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.
Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE
Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.
Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.
The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from
MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
TRUE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
SPRING FLOWERS
JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
HELIOTROPE | MAGNOLIA
Atkinson's renowned
ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER
and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
Unrivalled for cleaning, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicate odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be found of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Parry & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plozer & Co.; Gillon & Co

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Harris & Co.; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co.; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay

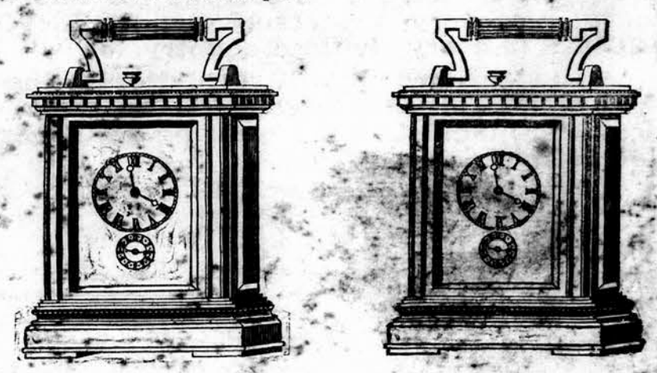
LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!!

In view of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES, Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. beg to remind the Public that the liquidation of the undermentioned articles still continues:—

MARBLE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	from	Rs.	30	to 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	„	„	14	„ 60
OFFICE TIME-PIECES	...	...	...	...	„	„	10	„ 40
CARRIAGE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	„	„	25	„ 300

and a beautiful selection of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, comprising articles too numerous to detail.

All these Goods are sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION, and intending buyers should hasten to seize an opportunity, which may not occur again for years, to purchase first-class articles at Manufactures price.



FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY.

Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.

BOYS' EATON SUITS.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

"The Worst Complexion is Improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'

Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, that of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY, for INDIA and CEYLON, of

MESSRS N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing, by every alternate Mail Steamer, their finest brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE,"	per Tin Box of 100	...	...	Rs.	4
"FINE"	„	„	...	...	„ 3

The above two brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR BOMBAY,

CAUTION.
ONLY GENUINE WHEN THE CORK IS SECURED BY A PERFORATED METALLIC CAPSULE BEARING BREWER'S TRADE MARK OR NAME ON SIDE
ANGLO-BAVARIAN
THE BREWERY, SHEPTON MALLET
TRADE MARK
FIRST CLASS SYDNEY 1879.
FIRST CLASS 1880.
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS.
T.P. GRIFFIN & Co
LONDON.
EXPORT PALE ALE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

This Ale combines the essential properties of the best productions of Bavaria and Burton-upon-Trent, and is strongly recommended for its purity and tonic qualities. Although exhilarating, it does not occasion the headiness produced by drinking ordinary malt liquors, and is remarkably free from acidity.

T. P. GRIFFIN & Co., Philpot Lane, LONDON.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

FORT, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

LAMPS, LANTERNS.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the cost and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.

SADDLES FOR

DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

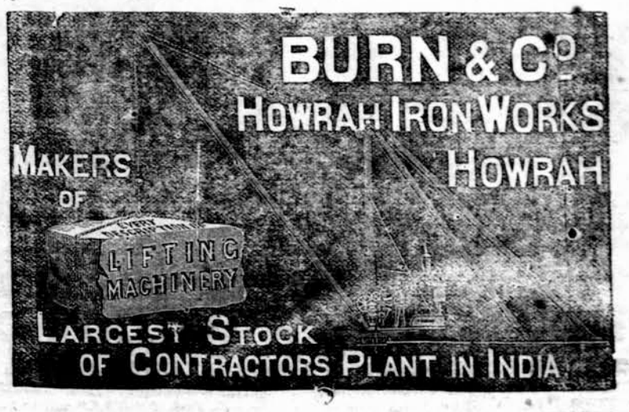
DUNNETT AND CO.,

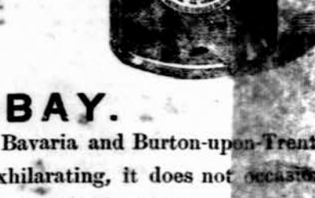
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,

BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS





A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

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